aſſurance that it will be found the more eſtimable the more it is ſeen. And of this his Lordſhip ſaid he was ſure; and that, if ever the time ſhould come that the propagation of pernicious doctrines ſhould agitate the public mind, their Lordſhips would riſe as one man in defence of our excellent conſtitution.

Lord Grenville roſe, not, he ſaid, "to provoke hoſtilities with the Noble Viſcount; but the manly manner in which he has declared his ſentiments on the preſent occaſion demands my moſt ſincere acknowledgements; for tho' I agree with his Lordſhip, that there is no danger to be apprehended from thoſe who are hoſtile to the genuine ſpirit of our well-balanced ſyſtem, and who are employed in diſſeminating doctrines of a licentious tendency; yet it is important to know, that, if ever there ſhould come a time of ſerious alarm, there is but one ſpirit in this Houſe; and that, by carrying up, as we now do, our unanimous attachment to the conſtitution to the throne, his Majeſty will know, that he has, in us, united defenders of it in the hour of danger, againſt all innovations, however diſtinguiſhed."—The addreſs was then agreed to.

In the Commons, Mr York moved the addreſs. He adverted to the Duke of York's marriage, and truſted ſupport ſuitable to their rank would be granted. He went over the ſeveral other particulars of the ſpeech, and dwelt with rapture on the flouriſhing ſtate of the country.

Sir James Murray ſeconded the motion. Having taken notice of ſeveral parts of the ſpeech, he particularly alluded to that which ſtated the terms recommended to the Porte for a peace with the Empreſs; and ſaid, they appeared to be, under all exiſting circumſtances, a deſirable event: he admitted that miniſters had been defeated by unforeſeen and untoward circumſtances; but contended, nevertheleſs, that their object had been commendable, and the interference of this country in favour of the Porte would have been more ſucceſsful had not an oppoſition been raiſed againſt it. The Hon. Baronet conſidered our affairs in India to be in the moſt proſperous ſtate; and concluded by declaring, that, if the French could be juſtified at all in overturning their conſtitution, they muſt be juſtified upon the ground of their conſtitution, if they had had one, being eſſentially bad in many of its parts; but, if they were ſo zealous in overturning a bad conſtitution, it was impoſſible for us to be too eager and zealous in exertions to maintain our conſtitution, which every circumſtance proved to be eſſentially good.

Mr Grey gloried in being one of that oppoſition which had prevented a war, which adminiſtration would otherwiſe have drawn the nation into. He ſaid, it would afford him as much pleaſure as any man to alleviate the burdens of the people, was not his jealouſy roufed by the manner in which the recommendation originated, and which appeared to him to have a tendency to diminiſh the confidence of the people in their repreſentatives, and to lead them from that Houſe to the Crown for an alleviation of their burdens; nor did he believe a ſingle precedent could be found of a ſimilar recommendation. He objected to expreſſing their ſatisfaction for the ſucceſs of the war in India, and moved an amendment to the following purport: "That the Houſe, fully ſenſible of the evils of a procraſtinated war, which muſt be ruinous to the finances of the Company, cannot help expreſſing their regret, that the proſpects held out in the ſpeech from the throne at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion have not been realized; nevertheleſs, that their attachment to his Majeſty, and their deſire to ſupport the honour of his crown, are undiminiſhed."

Mr St John ſeconded the motion.

Mr Dundas ſaid, he ſhould give the amendment his negative. The Hon. Gentleman, he ſaid, muſt have forgotten the whole hiſtory of the war, by declaring that no ſucceſſes had been gained by our armies in the Eaſt; for the direct contrary was the fact. After enumerating our ſucceſſes in India, and arguing in defence of the able conduct of Earl Cornwallis, he concluded that part of his ſpeech, by ſtating, that Tippoo was now hemmed up in a cloſe garriſon, in a narrow diſtrict, in which he would not be able long to find proviſion for himſelf and his forces. Alluding to the fear entertained by the Hon. Gentleman of danger from the King's recommendation of a reduction of taxes, he obſerved that it would in no degree excite alarm—he would not, however, examine for precedents, being well convinced, that, if ſuch a recommendation from the Crown was novel, the novelty would in no degree leſſen the agreeable ſenſation with which ſuch a recommendation would be received.

Major Maitland ſupported the amendment, and contended, that our ſucceſſes in India were only ſhewn by retreats, and our victories by diſgrace.

Gen. Smith contended, that the war had been attended by the moſt brilliant ſucceſſes—that it had not been procraſtinated—that it was juſt and politic, and that he ſincerely hoped peace might never be permitted until Tippoo was extirpated.

Mr Fox ſupported the amendment; at the ſame time he declared his ſincerity of heart in congratulating his Majeſty upon every felicity enjoyed by his auguſt family, and acknowledged that many other parts of the ſpeech and addreſs met his moſt unqualified approbation. He entered ſhortly into the preliminaries of peace between the Empreſs

and the Porte, and rejoiced that the exertions of oppoſition had compelled miniſters to recede from meaſures impolitically calculated to involve us in a war in which we were in no degree intereſted. He fully agreed with the Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Murray) in his opinion upon France, that, if ſhe was juſtifiable in the overthrow of her conſtitution, becauſe it was eſſentially bad, it was our duty to exert ourſelves to maintain our conſtitution, which was eſſentially good. The difference between the former conſtitution of France and our conſtitution was as great as the difference between good and evil—as great as between tyranny and freedom. He lamented, however, as his Majeſty in his ſpeech had expreſſed ſo much and ſo well in favour of order, that he had not alſo expreſſed his regret for the diſturbance of that order in the laſt ſummer. Mr Fox here entered at ſome length into the riots at Birmingham, condemning them, as diſgraceful to the nation, and as ſcenes that could not be too much reprobated. In ſupport of his Hon. friend's amendment, he entered largely into the campaign in India, contending that, *prima facie*, there were no grounds whatever to ſupport that part of the addreſs, expreſſive of the able conduct of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr Pitt entered into a general defence and ſupport of the conduct of Lord Cornwallis, which he conſidered not only able but brilliant. He reprobated, with Mr Fox, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the unfortunate riots that happened at Birmingham; but challenged any man to ſhew when, upon any ſimilar occaſion, meaſures equally prompt and effectual had been adopted to ſuppreſs them. To do away every idea of an improper ſuggeſtion in the ſpeech relative to the reduction of taxes, he ſhewed that the recommendation was equally general with the requiſition of ſupplies, and quoted precedents; but his Majeſty had not the ſmalleſt intention to interfere unconſtitutionally with the privileges of the Houſe. The Rt Hon. Gentleman ſaid, he would take the opportunity of the full Houſe, which he then perceived, to give notice that it was his intention to bring forward the ſubject of the ſtate of the finances and of the expenditure the earlieſt opportunity; every neceſſary paper would ſoon be able to be laid on the table, and therefore, by the next day fortnight he hoped he ſhould be ready to enter on the diſcuſſion. He then ſtated the produce of the revenue; and ſaid, that the extra receipt ſo far exceeded the expenditure, as to add to the diminution; and the extraordinary expences that remain for the armament of the laſt year would be 130,000 l. the expence had been much more, but the reſt had been already defrayed. From the ſum on hand in January 5. 1792, and money to be expected by the 5th of April, he ſaid there would remain 100,000 l. more towards eaſing the people from taxes, which would relieve the temporary duty upon malt. The additional paying off of this year would be 400,000 l. The three firſt taxes he meant to propoſe to take off would be thoſe on carts and waggons, on female ſervants, and the 3 s. paid on houſes having leſs than ſeven windows; which would together amount to 100,000 l. and the next article he ſhould propoſe would be one on general conſumption, viz. the halfpenny per pound upon candles, which would amount to another 100,000 l. He then ſpoke of the Reducible Annuities. The only funds redeemable were the Four per cents. He noticed the reports of an intended reduction of the Fives, by purchaſing at three and a half, and pay off 25,000,000 of the Fours; but he declared he never had entertained any ſuch idea, and he ſhould conſider it as acting contrary to the ſpirit of an act of parliament. The Fours are now redeemable; the Fives will be when 25,000,000 of the debt are clearly diſcharged.

The Houſe then divided on the amendment; Ayes 85, Noes 209. The addreſs was carried without a diviſion.

Anecdotes of Count SCHAUMBOURG LIPPE.

[From Zimmerman's Treatiſe on Solitude.]

THere is ſomething great in that man againſt whom all exclaim, at whom every one throws a ſtone, to whoſe conduct all impute a thouſand abſurdities, and on whoſe character all attempt to affix a thouſand crimes, without being able to prove one. The fate of a man of genius who lives retired and unknown, is ſtill more enviable: he may then remain quiet and alone; and as it will appear natural to him that his ſentiments ſhould not be underſtood, he will not be ſurpriſed if the vulgar ſhould condemn whatever he writes and all he ſays, or that the efforts of his friends to correct the judgement of the public with reſpect to his merit ſhould prove uſeleſs.

Such was, with reſpect to the multitude, the fate of the Count Schaumbourg Lippe, better known by the title of the Count de Buckebourg. Of all the German authors, I never knew one whoſe writings were more ridiculed or ſo little underſtood; and yet his name was worthy of being ranked among the greateſt characters which his country produced. I became acquainted with him at a time when he lived almoſt continually in ſolitude and retired from the world, managing his ſmall eſtate with great diſcretion.

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There was indeed, it muſt be confeſſed, ſomething in his manner and appearance which, at firſt ſight, created diſguſt, and prevented you from paying a proper attention to the excellent qualities of his mind.

The Count de Lacy, formerly Ambaſſador from Spain to Peterſburg, informed me at Hanover, that he led the Spaniſh army againſt the Portugueſe at the time they were commanded by the Count de Buckebourg; the ſingularity of whoſe perſon and manners ſo forcibly ſtruck the minds of all the Spaniſh generals while they were reconnoitring the enemy with their teleſcopes, that they exclaimed with one voice, "Are the Portugueſe commanded by Don Quixotte?" The ambaſſador, however, who poſſeſſed a very liberal mind, ſpoke with enthuſiaſtic rapture of the good conduct of Buckebourg in Portugal, and praiſed in the warmeſt terms the excellence of his mind and the greatneſs of his character. His heroic countenance, his flowing hair, his tall and meagre figure, and, above all, the extraordinary length of his viſage, might, in truth, bring back the recollection of the Knight of La Mancha: for certain it is, that at a diſtance he made a moſt romantic appearance: on a nearer approach, however, a cloſer view immediately convinced you of the contrary. The fire and animation of his features announced the elevation, ſagacity, penetration, kindneſs, virtue, and ſerenity of his ſoul. Sublime ſentiments and heroic thoughts were as familiar and natural to his mind, as they were to the nobleſt characters of Greece and Rome.

The Count was born in London, and his conduct was without doubt whimſical and extraordinary. The anecdotes related to me by a German Prince (a relation of Count Guillaume) concerning him, are perhaps not generally known. He was fond of contending with the Engliſh in every thing. For inſtance, he laid a wager that he would ride a horſe from London to Edinburgh backwards, that is, with the horſe's head towards Edinburgh, and the Count's face towards London; and in this manner he actually rode through ſeveral counties in England. He not only traverſed the greateſt part of that kingdom on foot, but travelled in company with a German Prince through ſeveral of the counties in the character of a beggar. Being informed that part of the current of the Danube, above Regenſberg, was ſo ſtrong and rapid that no one had ever dared to ſwim acroſs it, he made the attempt, and ſwam ſo far, that it was with difficulty he ſaved his life. A great ſtateſman and profound philoſopher related to me at Hanover, that, during the war in which the Count commanded the artillery in the army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick againſt the French, he one day invited ſeveral Hanoverian officers to dine with him in his tent. When the company were in high ſpirits and full of gaiety, ſeveral cannon-balls flew in different directions about the tent. "The French," exclaimed the officers, "cannot be far off."—"No, no," replied the Count, "the enemy, I aſſure you, are at a great diſtance;" and he deſired them to keep their ſeats. The firing ſoon afterwards recommenced; when one of the balls carrying away the top of the tent, the officers ſuddenly roſe from their chairs, exclaiming, "The French are here."—"No," replied the Count, "the French are not here; and therefore, Gentlemen, I deſire you will again ſit down, and rely upon my word." The balls continued to fly about; the officers, however, continued to eat and drink without apprehenſion, though not without whiſpering their conjectures to each other upon the ſingularity of their entertainment. The Count at length roſe from the table, and addreſſing himſelf to the company, ſaid, "Gentlemen, I was willing to convince you how well I can rely upon the officers of my artillery; for I ordered them to fire, during the time we continued at dinner, at the pinnacle of the tent; and they have executed my orders with great punctuality."

Reflecting minds will not be unthankful for theſe traits of the character of a man anxious to exerciſe himſelf and thoſe under his command in every thing that appeared difficult or enterprizing. Being one day in company with the Count by the ſide of a magazine of gunpowder which he had made under his bedchamber in Fort Wilhelmſtein, I obſerved to him, that "I ſhould not ſleep very contentedly there during ſome of the hot nights of ſummer." The Count, however, convinced me, though I do not now recollect how, that the greateſt danger and no danger is one and the ſame thing. When I firſt ſaw this extraordinary man, which was in the company of an Engliſh and a Portugueſe officer, he entertained

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me for two hours with a diſcourſe upon the phyſiology of Haller, whoſe works he knew by heart. The enſuing morning, he inſiſted on my accompanying him in a little boat, which he rowed himſelf, to Fort Wilhelmſtein, which, from plans he ſhewed me of his own drawing, he had conſtructed in the middle of the water, where not a foot of land was to be ſeen. One Sunday, upon the great parade at Pyrmont, ſurrounded by many thouſand men who were occupied in dreſs, dancing, and making love, he entertained me on the very ſpot during the courſe of two hours, and with as much tranquillity as if we had been alone, by detailing all the arguments that have been uſed to prove the exiſtence of God, pointing out their defective parts, and convincing me that he could ſurpaſs them all. To prevent my eſcape from this leſſon, he held me faſt all the time by the button of my coat. He ſhewed me, at his ſeat at Buckebourg, a large folio volume in his own hand-writing, "On the art of defending a ſmall town againſt a great power." The work was completely finiſhed, and deſigned as a preſent to the King of Portugal; but he did me the favour to read many paſſages reſpecting the ſecurity of Swiſſerland. The Count conſidered the Swiſs invincible; and pointed out to me, not only all the important parts which they might occupy againſt an enemy, but ſhewed me roads which a cat would ſcarcely be able to crawl through. I do not believe that any thing was ever written of higher importance to the intereſts of any country than this work; for the manuſcript contains ſtriking anſwers to all the objections that a Swiſs himſelf could make. My friend M. Moyſe Mendelſohm, to whom the Count had read the preface to this work at Pyrmont, conſidered it as a maſterpiece, both for its correct language and fine philoſophy; for the Count could write the French language with almoſt the ſame eaſe, elegance, and purity as Voltaire; while in the German he was aboured, perplexed, and diffuſe. What adds to his praiſe is, that upon his return to Portugal, he had with him, for many years, two of the moſt acute maſters of Germany; firſt Abbt, and afterwards Herder. Thoſe who ſee with more penetrating eyes than mine, and have had more opportunities to make obſervations, are able to relate a variety of remarkable anecdotes concerning this truly great and extraordinary man. I ſhall only add one obſervation more reſpecting his character, availing myſelf of the words of Shakeſpeare: The Count Guilhaume de Schaumbourg Lippe carries no *dagger;*

" He has a lean and hungry look"—
" ——— but he's not dangerous;
——— ——— he reads much;
He is a great obſerver; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. He loves no plays;
——— ——— he hears no muſic;
Seldom he ſmiles, and ſmiles in ſuch a ſort,
As if he mock'd himſelf, and ſcorn'd his ſpirit
That could be moved to ſmile at any thing."

JULIUS CÆSAR, Act 1. Scene 4.

Such was the character, always miſunderſtood, of this ſolitary man. A character of this deſcription may well ſmile when he perceives himſelf ſcoffed at by the world; but what muſt be the ſhame and confuſion of thoſe partial judges, when they ſhall behold the monument which the great Mendelſohm has erected to his memory: or the judicious hiſtory of his life which a young author is about to publiſh at Hanover; the profound ſentiments, the noble ſtyle, the truth and ſincerity of which will be diſcovered and acknowledged by impartial poſterity!

The men who laugh, as I have ſeen them laugh a thouſand times at Buckebourg, on account of his long viſage, his flowing hair, his great hat, and little ſword, may very well indulge their ſmiles of ſcorn, if, like the Count, they are philoſophers and heroes. The Count de Buckebourg, however, never ſmiled at the world, or upon men, but with kindneſs. Without hatred, without miſanthropy, he enjoyed the tranquillity of his country-houſe, ſituated in the boſom of a thick foreſt, frequently alone, or with the virtuous woman whom he had choſen for his wife; and for whom, while living, he did not appear to entertain any extraordinary fondneſs; but when ſhe died, his affection for her was ſo great, that the loſs of her brought him almoſt to his grave.

ANECDOTES *of the late* KING *of* PORTUGAL.

THE late King of Portugal, who had a very good underſtanding, and was gradually rivetting the fetters of ſlavery on

on his people, though his ſpirit was high, and he was guilty of many acts of oppreſſion, yet he bore oppoſition not only to his will, but even ſometimes to his power, and upon diſcovering the diſguſts of his people, often found it neceſſary to alter his meaſures. Of this the following may be produced as inſtances.

He impoſed an inland tax on ſugar, which on finding it occaſioned great murmuring among the people, he immediately took off again.

He laid another tax that was both ridiculous and grievous, which was humorouſly oppoſed with inſult, but to a happy effect; the circumſtances of which may be thought extraordinary and entertaining. The want of common ſewers in Liſbon before its deſtruction by the late earthquake made the carrying human ordure out of houſes in large pots a great employment for black women, many of whom being ſlaves maintained poor widows with families of orphans by ſuch work. But a tax being laid of a third part of ſuch earnings, and ſome duties in that country being received in kind; when the day came on which the payment of the tax commenced, all the black women went with their third pot to the palace-door, where they told the ſoldiers on guard, they were come to pay his Majeſty's tax in ſpecie. This, as may well be ſuppoſed, cauſed a croud to aſſemble, the conſequences of which were much mirth and ſome diſturbance. They were civilly deſired to go off quietly with their loads, which they refuſed doing, and inſiſted on paying the tax in their own way, till the King ſent them an order to depart, on his royal promiſe that the tax ſhould be aboliſhed, as it immediately was.

During his reign, likewiſe, a gentleman was condemned to be hanged for intriguing in a nunnery, it being conſidered as a kind of ſacrilege. But as they were conveying him through the Fiſh-market to the place of execution, the matrons of the place all aroſe in his defence, and extorted a promiſe from the officers of juſtice, that the execution ſhould be delayed till they had been to the palace to intercede for his pardon; on which they all went to the palace-door in a body, and ſent up word to the King, that he ought not to ſuffer a man to be hanged for doing only what he did every day himſelf; and continued ſo to clamour, till the pardon was granted. What they accuſed his Majeſty of was really a fact, for he did at that time nightly viſit a nun in the convent of Odivellas; and what was more extraordinary, he always carried his confeſſor and the Hoſt with him in his carriage.

Towards the latter end of his reign he likewiſe obtained a brief from Rome, to oblige all perſons under confeſſion to name acceſſaries in the commiſſion of ſins; which occaſioned ſuch murmurings and menaces in the metropolis, and probably throughout the kingdom, that government was afraid to attempt carrying it into execution.

Some of the principal of the few remaining noble families having adjuſted intermarriages, the parental noblemen waited on the Conde de Oeyras, afterwards Marquis of Pombal, to acquaint him therewith, and requeſt his application for his Majeſty's conſent. The Conde told them, he was ſurpriſed they proceeded ſo far without conſulting the King; however, he would inform his Majeſty, and let them know his royal pleaſure. The ſpeedy reſult was, they were told thoſe engagements muſt be all entirely diſſolved, and his Majeſty directed with whom the reſpective parties of either ſex were immediately to marry; which peremptory commands they found it neceſſary to comply with, to their infinite mortification, and probably complete unhappineſs. A more horrid picture of an arbitrary government cannot perhaps be exhibited.

Anecdotes of General PUTNAM.

From Briſſot's Travels through N. America.

THis gentleman was remarkable for his bold and intrepid ſpirit, which frequently prompted him to acts of ſucceſsful raſhneſs. When he was purſued by Gen. Tryon, at the head of 1500 men, his only method of eſcape was by precipitating his horſe down the ſteep declivity of the rock called *Horſeneck*; and as none of the Engliſh dared to imitate his example, he eſcaped.

"The Americans alſo relate, with aſtoniſhment, the intrepid manner in which he killed a wolf of an enormous ſize, which had long been the terror of Connecticut, and which had taken refuge in a deep and inacceſſible cavern. He had the courage to have himſelf let down, by means of a cord faſtened to his body, holding a torch in one hand and his gun in the other; and he had the good fortune to kill this ferocious animal, at the inſtant when it ſprang toward

ward him. But an act of intrepidity, which exceeded every other, was his venturing to clear, in a boat, the tremendous water-falls of Hudſon's river. This was in the year 1756, when *Putnam* fought againſt the French, and their allies, the ſavages. He was, accidentally, with a boat and five men, on the eaſtern ſide of the river contiguous to theſe falls. His men, who were on the oppoſite ſide, informed him, by ſignal, that a conſiderable body of ſavages were advancing to ſurround him, and that there was not a moment to loſe. Three modes of conduct were in his option, to remain, fight, and be ſacrificed; to attempt to paſs to the other ſide, expoſed to the full ſhot of the enemy; or to fall down the water-falls, with almoſt a certainty of being overwhelmed. Theſe were the alternatives. He did not heſitate, but jumped into his boat at the fortunate inſtant; for one of his companions, who was at a little diſtance, was a victim to the barbarians. His enemies arrived ſoon enough to diſcharge their balls at the boat, before he could get out of their reach. No ſooner had he eſcaped this danger, through the rapidity of the current, but death preſented itſelf under a more terrific form. Rocks whoſe points projected above the ſurface of the water; large maſſes of timber, that half ſtopt up the paſſage; abſorbing gulfs; and rapid deſcents, for the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, left him no hope to eſcape but by a miracle. *Putnam*, however, relying on that Providence which had frequently been his protector, placed himſelf at the helm, and directed it with the utmoſt tranquillity. His companions ſaw him with admiration, terror, and aſtoniſhment, avoid with the utmoſt addreſs, the rocks and threatening gulfs, which they every inſtant expected to devour him. He diſappeared, roſe again, and directing his courſe acroſs the only paſſage which he could poſſibly make, he at length gained the even ſurface of the river that flowed at the bottom of this dreadful caſcade. The ſavages were no leſs ſurpriſed. This miracle aſtoniſhed them almoſt as much as the ſight of the firſt Europeans that approached the banks of this river. They conſidered *Putnam* as invulnerable; and they thought that they ſhould offend the Great Spirit, if they attempted the life of a man that was ſo viſibly under his immediate protection."

Account of Ships furniſhed by the towns of England in 1346.

[From an Ancient MS in the Cotton library.]

IN the year 1346 (only 445 years ago) during the reign of Edward III. a large fleet of ſeven hundred and ſix ſhips was fitted out in Britain. At that time the navy of England was manned and fitted out ſomething in the manner that the militia is now; every town that carried on any trade being obliged to furniſh its quota.—The ſcale of importance of the different towns at that day, when compared with what they are now, affords a moſt ſtriking proof of the viciſſitudes to which commercial importance is liable. Fowey in Cornwall then furniſhed near twice as many ſhips as London did; and the names of many towns which ſtood pretty high on the liſt are now nearly forgotten. As a part of the liſt as it appears in the roll of Edward III.'s fleet in the Cottonian library, the following is ſubjoined:

Names of Towns.	N° of ſhips.
1 Fowey	47
2 Yarmouth	43
3 Dartmouth	31
4 Plymouth	26
5 Shoreham	26
6 London	25
7 Briſtol	24
8 Sandwich	22
9 Dover	21
10 Winchelſea	21
11 Southampton	21
12 Weymouth	20
13 Looe	20
14 Newcaſtle	17
15 Boſton	17
16 Hull	16

Beſides the above ſixteen places, there were ſixty-ſix other towns which furniſhed each a ſmaller number in proportion to their trading importance, (not according to their ſize). The King alſo furniſhed twenty-five ſhips in the behalf of government, very nearly equal in number to the ſhips furniſhed by Shoreham, and equal to thoſe of London.

The ſhips carried from ſixteen to thirty men each, and the average number might be about twenty-ſix men to each ſhip.

Europ. Mag.

Life

Life of the late Mr DUVAL, *Superintendant of the Imperial Library and collection of Medals at Vienna.*

VALENTINE JAMERAI DUVAL was born in 1695, in the little village of Artonay, in Champagne. At the age of ten years he loſt his father, a poor labourer, who left his wife in a ſtate of poverty, and burthened with children, at a time when war and famine deſolated France.

In this ſtate of poverty, the young Duval accuſtomed himſelf from his infancy to a rude life, and to the privation of almoſt every neceſſary. Miſery, far from extinguiſhing the happy diſpoſitions with which he was born, ſerved on the contrary to develope that maſculine courage which he retained to the laſt moment of his life. He had ſcarcely learned to read, when, at the age of twelve years, he entered into the ſervice of a peaſant of the ſame village, who appointed him to take care of his poultry. The uniformity of ſuch an employment did not agree with the natural vivacity of his diſpoſition, but he found the means of relieving it by his ſports and frolics, which attracted about him all the boys of the village. He preſided in their amuſements, invented new ones, and his joviality and good humour made him the delight of all his aſſociates.

It was at the commencement of the ſevere winter of 1709 that he quitted his native place, and travelled towards Lorraine; but after a few days journey he was ſeized by an exceſſive cold, and even attacked by the ſmall pox. He muſt have died but for the care of a poor ſhepherd in the environs of the village of Monglat, who placed him in a ſtable, or rather a ſheep pen, and whoſe poverty could ſupply him with no other articles of ſubſiſtence than coarſe bread and water, and no other bed than a truſs of ſtraw. The breath of the ſheep ſoon diſpelled his cold, and occaſioned a perſpiration that aſſiſted the diſorder with which he was infected. His horrible deformity, which ſcarcely left a trace of the human figure, did not prevent the ſheep from frequently viſiting him

"As I had not the ſtrength," ſays he, "to drive them away, they frequently took the liberty of licking my face; but the roughneſs of their tongues made me experience the torments of Marſyas. I did all I could to avoid theſe cruel careſſes, as much on my own account, as from the apprehenſion that the venom with which my face was covered might be infectious to theſe poor animals, not knowing then that this poiſon was the peculiar lot of beings of my own ſpecies."

From the cares he received, aided by the ſtrength of his conſtitution he recovered, and quitted his benefactor to continue his route as far as Clezantine, a village ſituated on the borders of Lorraine, where he entered into the ſervice of another ſhepherd, with whom he remained two years; but taking a diſguſt to this kind of life, chance conducted him to the Hermitage of La Rochette, near Deneuvre. The Hermit, known by the name of Brother Palemon, received him, made him partake his ruſtic labours, and embrace his mode of life.

The abode of Duval at La Rochette was not of long duration; he ſaw himſelf obliged to reſign his place to a Hermit ſent to Brother Palemon by his ſuperiors, who, to conſole him, gave him a letter of recommendation to the Hermits of St Anne, at ſome diſtance from La Rochette, and a mile or two beyond Luneville.

Our young recluſe, forced to abandon his retreat, felt the utmoſt aſtoniſhment in paſſing through Luneville, which was the firſt town he had ever ſeen, and which he regarded as the centre of magnificence and pleaſure.

It was in the year 1713 that he arrived at the Hermitage of St Anne. Its four ſolitary inhabitants received him with kindneſs, and intruſted him with the care of ſix cows, which ſerved them for the culture of a piece of arable land of about a dozen acres, the produce of which, together with the milk and fruits of their little farm, were appropriated to their own ſubſiſtence, and to the diſtribution of charity.

He had always diſcovered an ardour for books, and greedily devoured all that fell in his way, whatever might be their ſubjects. It was at St Anne's that he began to learn to write. One of the old men traced for him, with a trembling and decrepit hand, the elements of this ingenious art. So defective a model could produce but very wretched copies; by his zeal and ingenuity, however, he was ſoon able to write an indifferent hand with tolerable readineſs.

One day as he was employing himſelf, according to cuſtom, in laying ſnares for game,

game, that he might be able to purchaſe books and maps of geography, he perceived upon a tree in the foreſt a large wild cat, whoſe ſparkling eyes and rich fur ſtrongly excited his avarice. Reſolved at all events to catch it, he climbed the tree, and perceiving that the animal kept at the extremity of the branches to avoid him, he cut a ſtick in order to drive it from its ſtation. He gave it a violent blow on the head, and it fell to the ground, but was ſo little injured as to be able to run away. Our Acteon, enraged at the idea of loſing his prey, made a ſimilar leap, purſued it, and preſſed it ſo cloſely, that the animal, upon the point of being taken, took refuge in a hollow tree. Duval, redoubling his ardour, manœuvred ſo well with his ſtick at the bottom of the tree, that the cat, finding itſelf warmly attacked, bolted from its retreat to make a new eſcape, and threw itſelf directly in the arms of its enemy. He exerted all his efforts to ſtifle the animal, which became furious to an exceſs, and finding its head and fore-claws free, it faſtened its talons and teeth to the head of our hero. Duval reſolved not to let it eſcape, and, in defiance of the pain he felt, he tore it by its hind feet from his head, which was as it were ſcalped, and killed it againſt a tree. Elate with his victory, he faſtened the cat to his ſtick, and returned home. His maſters, ſeeing him covered with blood, were terrified; but he ſaid to them with the utmoſt indifference, "It is a mere trifle; be ſo good as to waſh my head with a little warm wine, and it will ſoon be well: and here," ſhewing the cat, "here is my recompence." Nothing can better depict the firm and determined character of this young recluſe, than his conduct in this little adventure.

His perſevering zeal in the chace, and the money he procured for his game, had already enabled him to make a ſmall collection of books, when an unexpected occaſion furniſhed him with the means of adding to it ſome conſiderable works. Walking in the foreſt one day, in autumn, and ſtriking the dry leaves before him, he perceived ſomething ſplended on the ground, and, on taking it up, found it to be a gold ſeal, with a triple face well engraved on it. He went the following Sunday to Luneville, to entreat the vicar to publiſh it in the church, that the perſon who had loſt it might recover it again by applying to him at the Hermitage. Some weeks after a man on horſeback, of genteel appearance, knocked at the gate of St Anne's, and aſked for the Hermit's boy.—Duval appeared.—"You have found a ſeal?" ſaid the ſtranger to him.—"Yes, Sir."—"I will thank you for it; it belongs to me." – "A moment's patience; before I give it you, you will be ſo good as to blazon your arms."—"You are laughing at me, young man; you can ſurely know nothing of heraldry*." — "Be that as it may, Sir, you ſhall not have the ſeal till you have blazoned your arms." The gentleman †, ſurpriſed at the firm and decided tone of Duval, aſked him a variety of queſtions upon different ſubjects; and finding him equally informed in all, he deſcribed his arms, and gave him two guineas as a recompence. Deſirous of being better acquainted with this young lad, he made him promiſe to come and breakfaſt with him at Luneville every holiday. Duval kept his word, and received a crown-piece at every viſit.

The generoſity of Mr Foſter continued during his abode at Luneville, and he added to it his advice reſpecting the choice of books and maps. The application of Duval, ſeconded by ſuch a guide, could not fail of being attended with improvement, and he acquired a conſiderable ſhare of various kind of knowledge.

The number of his books had gradually encreaſed to four hundred volumes, but his wardrobe continued the ſame. A coarſe linen coat for ſummer, and a woollen one for winter, with his wooden ſhoes, conſtituted nearly the whole of it. His frequent viſits at Luneville, the opulence and luxury that prevailed there, and the ſtate of eaſe he began to feel, did not tempt him to quit his firſt ſimplicity; and he would have conſidered himſelf as guilty of robbery, if he had ſpent a farthing of what was given him, or what he gained, for any other purpoſe than to ſatisfy his paſſion for ſtudy and books. Economical to exceſs as to all phyſical wants, and prodigal in whatever could contribute to his inſtruction and extend his knowledge, his privations gave him no pain. In proportion as his mind ripened, and the circle of his ideas enlarged, he began to reflect upon his abject ſtate. He felt that he was not in his proper place,

* Among other books Duval had fallen by chance upon the Elements of Heraldry by Father Menettier.

† It was Mr Foſter, an Engliſhman of merit, who was then at Luneville.

and

and he wiſhed to change it. From this inſtant a ſecret inquietude haunted him in his retreat, accompanied him in the foreſt, and diſtracted him in the midſt of his ſtudies.

Seated one day at the foot of a tree, abſorbed in his reflections, and ſurrounded by maps of geography, which he examined with the moſt eager attention, a gentleman ſuddenly approached him, and aſked with an air of ſurpriſe what he was doing.—"Studying geography," ſaid he. —"And do you underſtand any thing of the ſubject?"—"Moſt aſſuredly; I never trouble myſelf about things I do not underſtand."—"And what place are you now ſeeking for?"—"I am trying to find the moſt direct way to Quebec."—"For what purpoſe?"—"That I might go there, and continue my ſtudies in the Univerſity of that town *."—"But why need you go for this purpoſe to the end of the world? There are Univerſities nearer home, ſuperior to that of Quebec; and if it will afford you any pleaſure, I will point them out to you." At this moment they were joined by a large retinue belonging to the young Princes of Lorraine, who were hunting in the foreſt with Count Vidampiere and Baron Pfutſchner, their Governors. A variety of queſtions were put to Duval, which he anſwered with equal preciſion and good-ſenſe, and without being out of countenance It was at length propoſed by Baron Pfutſchner and Count Vidampiere, the perſons who firſt accoſted him, that he ſhould continue his ſtudies in form in the College of Jeſuits of Pont-à Mouſſon. Duval felt the importance of this propoſal, but deſired time to conſider of it; adding, that he valued his liberty, and would never quit his retreat without being ſure of preſerving this precious gift of nature. They diſpelled his apprehenſions on this ſubject, and Baron Pfutſchner promiſed to call upon him in a few days.

The Baron kept his word, and came to inform him, that Leopold Duke of Lorraine would take him under his protection, and furniſh him with the means of purſuing and finiſhing his ſtudies. He invited him at the ſame time to go with him to court at Luneville. Our young recluſe was attached to the hermitage, and could not quit it without tears.

* He had read in one of his books of this Univerſity, which gave riſe to his deſire.

Having vowed an eternal gratitude to his benefactors, he ſet off in a chariot and ſix with the Baron. On his arrival at Luneville he was preſented to the Duke, who received him in the midſt of a numerous court, whom this ſingular event had contributed to aſſemble. He anſwered every queſtion that was put to him without being confuſed or at a loſs, notwithſtanding the novelty of the ſcene to him, and the important part he had to act. Some ladies having expreſſed their ſurprize at the beauty of his teeth, he ſaid very ingenuouſly, "What, ladies, can there be aſtoniſhing in this? It is an advantage which I enjoy in common with all the canine ſpecies." The Duke, charmed with his ſimplicity and his happy phyſiognomy, renewed his promiſe of protection, and committed the care of his eſtabliſhment at the college of Pont-à-Mouſſon to Baron Pfutſchner. His books and effects were conveyed thither; he was clothed, and an annual penſion aſſigned him.

Duval's natural taſte for ſtudy, added to his deſire of anſwering the expectations of his illuſtrious patron, made him redouble his zeal. Hiſtory, geography, and antiquities were the ſtudies he preferred, and in which his new guides were peculiarly qualified to aſſiſt him.

The ſedentary life he now led being no longer balanced as heretofore by frequent bodily exerciſes, his conſtitution ſoon felt the effects.

His animal ſpirits, heated by his cloſe application and his ſittings-up, diſordered his imagination; and it was in this ſtate that the accidental ſight of a young beauty kindled in his heart a ſudden and violent love. Fatigued by his repeated ſtruggles with the moſt impetuous of the human paſſions, he read one day in St Jerôme, that hemlock was a certain cure for it. Charmed with this important diſcovery, he immediately procured a conſiderable quantity of this herb, and eat it as a ſallad. The imprudence nearly coſt him his life. The poiſon having chilled his blood and dried up his lungs, he was ſeized with a dangerous illneſs, the fatal effects of which were long felt by him. Weakened, however, as he was by ill health, his ſtudies were unremitted: conſtantly attached to his books, he never quitted them but to breathe ſometimes a pure air in the woods and foreſts. Theſe ſolitary rambles recalled to his mind the paſtoral life he had led;

and the remembrance was ſo pleaſing, that they became to his death his favourite recreation.

He continued alſo to find pleaſure in taking game, as well as in fiſhing. Having one day obſerved that there were eels in the ſtream that flowed at the foot of the convent in which he reſided, he contrived the following means to catch them: He paſſed a rod through one of the panes of the window, which he balanced on a pivot. To one end of the rod he fixed a line with a hook, and the other communicated to a bell that hung by his bed ſide in ſuch a manner, that on the leaſt motion of the rod the bell would ring and awake him. On hearing the bell one night he leaped from his bed, ran to the window, and on drawing the line he found himſelf ſcarcely able to ſupport the weight that hung to it. It was an enormous eel, which the moment he was laying hold of it, eſcaped from his hands, fell into the room, and became inſtantly inviſible. Having a long time ſought for it to no purpoſe, he at laſt heard a great buſtle in the bakehouſe under him. The eel, having found a hole in the floor had fallen into the trough, at the very moment the baker was kneading his dough. Terrified at ſeeing this creature writhe, and twiſt, and flounce about in the tub, and fear magnifying the object tenfold, the baker conceived that he ſaw the Devil himſelf in this enormous and frightful ſhape. He took to his heels, ſhrieking to ſuch a degree as to alarm the whole convent. The reverend fathers ran from all ſides, ſome agitated themſelves by terror, and others trying in vain to diſcover the cauſe of this ſingular event. The enigma muſt have remained inexplicable, if Duval had not come to their ſuccour.

He lived two years in this houſe, and the improvement he made was ſo great, that Duke Leopold as a recompence, and to give him an opportunity of ſtill further progreſs, permitted him in 1718 to make a journey to Paris in his ſuite. On his return the next year, the Duke appointed him his Librarian, and conferred on him the office of Profeſſor of Hiſtory in the Academy of Luneville.

He ſhortly after read public lectures on hiſtory and antiquities; they were attended with the greateſt ſucceſs, and frequented by a number of young Engliſhmen, among whom was the immortal Chatham. Duval, ſtruck with the diſtinguiſhed air, as well as with the manly and ſonorous voice of this young man, predicted more than once a part of his fate. The generoſity of Duval's pupils, added to his own œconomy, ſoon enabled him to ſhew his gratitude to the Hermits of St Anne. He formed the project of building this Hermitage, the cradle of his fortune, anew, and of conſecrating to it all his ſavings. A handſome ſquare building, with a chapel in the middle of it, and ſurrounded with a conſiderable quantity of land, conſiſting of a garden, an orchard, a vineyard, a nurſery of the beſt fruit-trees, and ſome arable ground, were the reſult of this generous intention. His principles of beneficence and humanity led him to render this inſtitution uſeful to the public. The hermits of St Anne were ordered to furniſh gratuitouſly, and at the diſtance of three leagues round, the produce of their nurſery, and every kind of tree that ſhould be demanded of them, and to every perſon without exception. They were further obliged to go and plant them themſelves, if it were required, without exacting any reward, or even taking refreſhment, unleſs they found themſelves at too great a diſtance from the Hermitage to return to dinner.

Duval, occupied by his ſtudies and the inſpection of the Hermitage of St Anne, had ſpent many years in perfect content, when an unexpected accident interrupted his felicity. Duke Leopold died in 1738, and his ſon Francis exchanged the Duchy of Lorraine for the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany. King Staniſlaus, the new poſſeſſor of Lorraine, uſed indeed the moſt urgent entreaties to prevail on Duval to continue in the office of Profeſſor in the Academy of Luneville, but his attachment to his old patron would not permit him to liſten to the propoſal. He went to Florence, where he was placed at the head of the ducal library, which was transferred thither. Notwithſtanding the charming climate of Italy, Lorraine, to which he had ſo many reaſons to be attached, did not ceaſe to be the object of his regret. His regret was conſiderably increaſed by his ſeparation from the young Duke Francis, who on his marriage with the heireſs of the Houſe of Auſtria was obliged of courſe to reſide at Vienna. The ſcience of Medals, upon which Duval had already read lectures in Lorraine, became now his favourite amuſement, and he was deſirous of making

king a collection of ancient and modern coins. He was deeply engaged in this purſuit when the Emperor Francis, who had formed a ſimilar deſign, ſent for him, that he might have the care and management of the collection.

During his abode at Vienna it was cuſtomary with him to wait upon the King after dinner. One day he quitted him abruptly, without waiting till he ſhould be diſmiſſed. "Where are you going, ſaid the Prince.—"To hear Gabrieli, Sire."—"But ſhe ſings ſo wretchedly."—"Let me entreat your Majeſty not to ſay this aloud."—"Why not?"—"Becauſe it is of importance to your Majeſty, that every one ſhould believe what you ſay; but in this no one will believe you." The Abbe Marcy, who was preſent at this converſation, ſaid to him as they came out together, "Do you know, Duval, that you have ſpoken to the Emperor a bold truth?"—"So much the better," replied he; "I hope he will profit by it." In 1751 he was appointed Sub-Preceptor to the Archduke Joſeph, the late Emperor; but he refuſed this office, flattering as it was to vanity, and gave the reaſons of his refuſal in writing. He preſerved, nevertheleſs, the friendſhip of their Majeſties, and continued to receive new proofs of it.

Once during the Carnival, the Queen laid a bet with his Majeſty, who piqued himſelf on being able to find out all the maſks, that ſhe would give her arm at the ball to a maſk that he ſhould not diſcover. Duval, who had never been at a ball in his life, was entreated to wait upon the Maids of Honour that he might be dreſſed for the occaſion. He went, and endeavoured to excuſe himſelf, alledging his extreme aukwardneſs, and entire ignorance how to conduct himſelf; but he was obliged to yield; and every thing being ready, he was introduced to her Majeſty. The Empreſs gave him her arm; and aſſuming a tone of gaiety to encourage him, ſhe ſaid among other things, as they went to the ball, "Well, Duval, I hope at leaſt you will dance a minuet with me."—"I, Madam! I have learned in the woods no other dance than that of tumbling head over heels." The Empreſs laughed heartily at his reply, and preſently they arrived at the formidable aſſembly-room. The Emperor, anxious to win his bet, was already there; but his efforts were vain to diſcover the maſk, which, after two hours ſtay, was ſuffered to depart. The diſguiſe of Duval, and the conſtraint he experienced in ſo great a crowd, had made him very warm, and in returning from the ball he catched a violent cold, which, as he pleaſantly ſaid himſelf, preſerved him from the danger of being elated with pride at the diſtinction conferred upon him.

He was beloved by all the Imperial Family; but from his extreme modeſty he was ſcarcely acquainted with the perſons of many individuals of it. The eldeſt Archduchеſſes paſſing him one day without his appearing to know them, the King of the Romans, who was a little behind them, and who perceived his abſence, aſked him, if he knew thoſe Ladies? "No, Sir," ſaid he ingenuouſly.—"I do not at all wonder at it," replied the Prince; "it is becauſe my filters are not antiques."

A philoſopher in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word, Duval thus lived, in the midſt of luxury and human greatneſs, a life truly paſtoral, never deviating from his firſt plan, and never more happy than in the depth of his retreat. The perſon of whoſe ſociety he was moſt fond, was Mademoiſelle de Guttenberg, firſt *Femme de Chambre* of the Empreſs. She had a cultivated underſtanding, and a heart ever ready to compaſſionate and relieve the ſufferings of humanity. This character, perfectly analogous to his own, inſpired him with the greateſt confidence. He not only ſaw her regularly when at court, but in the frequent abſences which ſhe was obliged to make, he wrote to her very aſſiduouſly. A conſiderable part of this correſpondence was found among the papers of the defunct, collected together and placed in order by himſelf.

His health being again impaired by his cloſe attention to ſtudy, he was adviſed to take a ſecond journey to re-eſtabliſh it. He returned into France, and arrived at Paris in 1752, where he found a number of perſons who were deſirous of ſhewing him civilities, and rendering his abode agreeable. The Abbé Lenglet du Freſnoy, M. du Freſne d'Aubigny, the Abbé Barthelemi, M. de Boze, M. Duclos, and Madame de Graffigny, were among the friends whoſe ſociety he cultivated moſt. Notwithſtanding the diſtractions of this new kind of life, his friends at Vienna were not forgotten. Mademoiſelle de Guttenberg frequently heard from him; he

he aſſumed even in his correſpondence with her the ſtyle and manners of a *petit-maitre*, and never wrote to her but upon roſe-coloured paper.

On his return he paſſed by Artonay, his native village. He purchaſed his paternal cottage, which one of his ſiſters had ſold from indigence; and having cauſed it to be pulled down, he built on the ſpot a ſolid and commodious houſe, which he made a preſent of to the community for the abode of the ſchoolmaſter of the village. His beneficence diſtinguiſhed itſelf alſo in a hamlet ſituated near Artonay, where, finding that there were no wells, he had ſome dug at his own expence.

From his good conſtitution, hardened by fatigue, he lived to the age of ſeventy-nine years without feeling the infirmities of old age. In his eightieth year he was all at once attacked with the gravel, which brought him to the brink of the grave. In this painful ſtate his philoſophy gave him a ſuperiority over common minds: a prey to the moſt excruciating pains, his firmneſs and intrepidity were invincible, and he preſerved all his preſence of mind. By the cares, however, of the Empreſs, his diſorder took a favourable turn, and he was ſnatched from the arms of death; but in the following year he was ſeized with a fever, occaſioned by indigeſtion, which weakened him every day, and ſpeedily put an end to his exiſtence.

A few days before his death a friend who attended him perceiving a book in his hand, aſked him what it was? "M. de St Lambert's Poem of the Seaſons," he replied. "You are ſurpriſed, perhaps, to ſee the attention of a dying man employed on a book of this nature. A book of devotion may be more ſuitable to the ſtate in which I am; but tortured with pain, I cannot bear ſerious reading. Beſide, I have reflected with myſelf, and, having recapitulated with impartiality the actions of my life, I have found my intentions to have been upright and good. As to faults that are involuntary and inſeparable from human weakneſs, God will (I know) pardon them, and I rely without the ſmalleſt apprehenſion upon his ſupreme goodneſs." This perfect tranquility of ſoul, the reſult of innocence and candour, never quitted him to his lateſt breath. He died November 3. 1775, aged 81 years. Let his aſhes repoſe in peace; and may poſterity, the arbiter of true merit, never forget a man who, to raiſe himſelf from the ſtate of obſcurity and nothingneſs to which his birth ſeemed to have condemned him, opened himſelf a way, and overcame difficulties which the perſeverance of genius alone were capable of ſurmounting.

On INGRATITUDE.

[From Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 9.]

INgratitude is a crime ſo ſhameful, that there never was a man found who would own himſelf guilty of it; and, though too frequently practiſed, it is ſo abhorred by the general voice, that to an ungrateful perſon is imputed the guilt or the capability of all other crimes.

The ungrateful are neither fit to ſerve their Maker, their country, nor their friends.

Ingratitude perverts all the meaſures of religion and ſociety, by making it dangerous to be charitable and good-natured. However, it is better to expoſe ourſelves to ingratitude than to be wanting in charity and benevolence.

> Great minds, like Heav'n, are pleas'd with doing good;
> Though the ungrateful ſubjects of their favours
> Are barren in return.

1. In a little work intitled *Friendly Cautions to Officers*, the following atrocious inſtance of ingratitude is related. An opulent city in the weſt of England, little uſed to have troops with them, had a regiment ſent to be quartered there: the principal inhabitants and wealthieſt merchants, glad to ſhow their noſpitality and attachment to their ſovereign, took the firſt opportunity to get acquainted with the officers, inviting them to their houſes, and ſhowing them every civility in their power. This was truly a deſirable ſituation. A merchant, extremely eaſy in his circumſtances, took ſo prodigious a liking to one officer in particular, that he gave him an apartment in his own houſe, and made him in a manner abſolute maſter of it, the officer's friends being always welcome to his table. The merchant was a widower, and had only two favourite daughters; the officer in ſo comfortable a ſtation caſt his wanton eyes upon them; and too fatally ſucceeding, ruined them both. Dreadful return to the merchant's

chant's misplaced friendship! The consequence of this ungenerous action was, that all officers ever after were shunned as a public nuisance, as a pest to society: nor have the inhabitants perhaps yet conquered their aversion to a red coat.

2. We read in Rapin's History, that during Monmouth's rebellion, in the reign of James II. a certain person knowing the humane disposition of one Mrs Gaunt, whose life was one continued exercise of beneficence, fled to her house, where he was concealed and maintained for some time. Hearing, however, of the proclamation, which promised an indemnity and reward to those who discovered such as harboured the rebels, he betrayed his benefactress; and such was the spirit of justice and equity which prevailed among the ministers, that he was pardoned and recompensed for his treachery, while she was burnt alive for her charity!

3. The following instance is also to be found in the same History.—Humphry Bannister and his father were both servants to and raised by the Duke of Buckingham; who being driven to abscond, by an unfortunate accident befalling the army he had raised against the usurper Richard III. he without footman or page retired to Bannister's house near Shrewsbury, as to a place where he had all the reason in the world to expect security. Bannister, however, upon the King's proclamation promising 1000 l. reward to him that should apprehend the Duke, betrayed his master to John Merton high sheriff of Shropshire, who sent him under a strong guard to Salisbury, where the King then was, and there in the market-place the Duke was beheaded. But Divine vengeance pursued the traitor Bannister; for demanding the 1000 l. that was the price of his master's blood, King Richard refused to pay it him, saying, "He that would be false to so good a master ought not to be encouraged." He was afterwards hanged for manslaughter, his eldest son run mad and died in a hog-sty, his second became deformed and lame, and his third son was drowned in a small puddle of water. His eldest daughter was got with child by one of his carters, and his second was seized with a leprosy whereof she died. —*Hist. of Eng.* 8vo. vol. 1. p. 304.

The following barbarous instances are from ancient History.

4. When Xerxes King of Persia was at Celene, a city of Phrygia, Pythius, a Lydian, who had his residence in that city, and next to Xerxes was the most opulent prince of those times, entertained him and his whole army with an incredible magnificence, and made him an offer of all his wealth towards defraying the expences of his expedition. Xerxes, surprised and charmed at so generous an offer, had the curiosity to inquire to what a sum his riches amounted. Pythius made answer, that having the design of offering them to his service, he had taken an exact account of them, and that the silver he had by him amounted to 2000 talents (about 255 000 l. Sterling), and the gold to 4,000,000 of daries (about 1,700,000 l. Sterling), wanting 7000. All this money he offered him, telling him, that his revenue was sufficient for the support of his household. Xerxes made him very hearty acknowledgements, and entered into a particular friendship with him, but declined accepting his present. The same prince who had made such obliging offers to Xerxes, having desired a favour of him some time after, that out of his five sons who served in his army, he would be pleased to leave him the eldest, in order to be a comfort to him in his old age: the king was so enraged at the proposal, though so reasonable in itself, that he caused the eldest son to be killed before the eyes of his father, giving the latter to understand, that it was a favour he spared him and the rest of his children. Yet this is the same Xerxes who is so much admired for his humane reflection at the head of his numerous army, "That of so many thousand men, in 100 years time there would not be one remaining; on which account he could not forbear weeping at the uncertainty and instability of human things." He might have found another subject of reflection, which would have more justly merited his tears and afflictions, had he turned his thoughts upon himself, and considered the reproaches he deserved for being the instrument of hastening the fatal term to millions of people, whom his cruel ambition was going to sacrifice in an unjust and unnecessary war.

5. Basilius Macedo the emperor, exercising himself in hunting, a sport he took great delight in, a great stag running furiously against him, fastened one of the branches of his horns in the emperor's girdle, and pulling him from his horse,

horſe, dragged him a good diſtance, to the imminent danger of his life; which a gentleman of his retinue perceiving, drew his ſword and cut the emperor's girdle aſunder, which diſengaged him from the beaſt, with little or no hurt to his perſon. But obſerve what reward he had for his pains: "He was ſentenced to loſe his head for putting his ſword ſo near the body of the emperor;" and ſuffered death accordingly.

Account of a remarkable alteration in the Eye-ſight of Deputy John Ellis, of Broad ſtreet Ward, London.

[Mr Ellis always enjoyed a good ſtate of health, to which his temperance, exerciſe, and cheerfulneſs, without doubt contributed. He had, however, a defect in his eye-ſight, which was attended with ſo remarkable a circumſtance, that his friend Dr Johnſon, whoſe ſight was alſo defective, was very curious to have a particular account of it; in conſequence of which Mr Ellis wrote him the following letter.]

"*To my much eſteemed friend Dr S. Johnſon.*

Worthy Sir,

IN my late converſation with you at your houſe, on my congratulating you on your recovery of health, as I chanced to mention a remarkable alteration I had found of my eye-ſight for the better, by a removal of it from my right eye to my left (for they were always unequal in faculty from my cradle, when injured by the ſmall-pox), you was pleaſed to expreſs a curioſity to know when and how I received this extraordinary event; then, thanks in the firſt place to the Almighty goodneſs! I ſhall give you the beſt account of it I can, viz.

In or about the beginning of September 1778, Mr Sewell, bookſeller, in Cornhill, and I at his requeſt, went by water in a hoy to Margate in Kent, where we took lodging for the few days we intended to ſtay; and, after a night's reſt, in the morning took a walk over the marſh or common to Ramſgate, where after viewing the pier, lighthouſe, and nunnery, as they call it, we went to dinner in the town of Ramſgate, where we ſtayed till night, when by moonlight we ſet out on return to Margate, Mr Sewell being my guide; but he ſtopping a few minutes to ſpeak with a farmer, whom we met, I went on alone, when to my ſurpriſe, though I plainly ſaw the foot-path, I could not well keep it, but was apt to deviate to the right hand: whereupon turning and viewing the moon behind me, I decerned it ſharply with my left eye, and only a dim glimpſe of its light with my right, which I had ever before, with the help of ſpectacles, uſed to draw pictures in miniature, writing, &c. My companion overtaking me, I was conſtrained to make uſe of his arm to keep me in the path to our lodgings at Margate, where that night and the next day the ſpires and other objects appeared out of place, till after much care, and ſteadily looking at objects before my departure homeward, I looked on my face in a glaſs, and ſaw my left eye fixed ſtrait, and my right eye dimly and almoſt dark waving off. And thus with my left eye reſtored, and as it were a new eye, I wrote this, and do all my writing buſineſs, and ſubſcribe myſelf in my 86th year of age, the 10th day of May 1784, Dear Sir, your moſt devoted friend, and humble ſervant,

JOHN ELLIS."

New Diſcovery reſpecting the Purifying Property of CHARCOAL.

AMongſt other ſingular properties of Charcoal, it has lately been diſcovered by a gentleman at Peterſburg, that all ſorts of glaſs veſſels and other utenſils may be purified from long retained ſmells and taints of every kind, in the eaſieſt and moſt perfect maner, by rinſing them out well with charcoal reduced to a fine powder, after their groſſer impurities have been ſcoured off with ſand and pot-aſh—That people whoſe breath ſmells ſtrong from a ſcorbutic diſpoſition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad ſmell, by rubbing and waſhing out the mouth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder; this ſimple application, at the ſame time, renders the teeth beautifully white; and that brown (or otherwiſe coloured) putrid ſtinking water may be deprived of its offenſive ſmell, and rendered tranſparent, by means of the ſame ſubſtance. Hence he thinks it would be of uſe for preſerving water ſweet during ſea-voyages, to add about 5 lb of coarſe charcoal powder to every caſk of water; it being only neceſſary afterwards to ſtrain the water off when wanted, through a linen bag. *See the laſt number of the Tranſlation of* CRELL's Chemical Journal.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

The Life of Samuel Johnſon, LL. D. Comprehending an account of his ſtudies and numerous works, in chronological order, a ſeries of his epiſtolary correſpondence, and converſations with many eminent perſons; and various original pieces of his compoſition, never before publiſhed. The whole exhibiting a view of literature, and literary men, in Great Britain, for near half a century, during which he flouriſhed. By James Boſwell, Eſq. 4to. 2 vols. 2l. 2s. boards. Dilly.

NOthing can afford a ſtronger proof of the high eſtimation in which the character and writings of Dr Johnſon are held by the public, than the great attention that has been paid to the various, we might ſay *numerous*, accounts of his life, of his opinions, of his writings, and of his ſocial connections, which have appeared, ſince the preſence of this diſtinguiſhed luminary of literature was withdrawn from us by the common deſtiny of mankind: —but the hand of death could only reach his mortal part, which alone was vulnerable: his fame will ſurvive; and his works will continue to be regarded as his moſt ſplendid monument, when ſtone and braſs, when temples and cathedrals, are mouldered away, and are returned, like their builders, to the earth, from which they ſprang.

Among the numerous friends, the admirers, we are tempted to add, the *idolizers*, of Johnſon, (for the admiration of *ſome*, however juſtly founded, has been carried to lengths little ſhort of idolatry), Mr Boſwell is well known, as not the leaſt conſiderable, in the eſteem and confidence of that great and ſingular character,—the memorials of which he has, at length, preſented to us.

With regard to the form in which Mr Boſwell's work is given to the public, if not altogether new, it is ſomewhat extraordinary as to the *manner* in which the author has written it: but to us the novelty is not unpleaſant. Xenophon's *Memorabilia* of Socrates may, poſſibly, have firſt ſuggeſted to Mr Boſwell the idea of preſerving and giving to us the *Memorabilia* of Johnſon: but he profeſſes to have followed a model of later times; that of Maſon in his memoirs of Gray. He has, however, by much the advantage of Mr Maſon, in the quantity, variety, and richneſs, of his materials.

"Indeed," ſays the biographer, "I cannot conceive a more perfect mode of writing any man's life, than not only relating all the moſt important events of it in their order, but interweaving what he privately wrote, and ſaid, and thought; by which mankind are enabled, as it were, to ſee him live, and to "live o'er each ſcene" with him, as he actually advanced through the ſeveral ſtages of his life. Had his other friends been as diligent and ardent as I was, he might have been almoſt entirely preſerved. As it is, I will venture to ſay, that he will be ſeen, in this work, more completely than any man who has ever yet lived *.—And he will be ſeen as he really was; for I profeſs to write, not his panegyric, which muſt be all praiſe, but his life; which, great and good as he was, muſt not be ſuppoſed to be entirely perfect."

Among the literati of the preſent age, and particularly thoſe who were intimately converſant with Dr Johnſon, we know of none better qualified, from a perſonal acquaintance with the hero of the ſtory, than is Mr Boſwell, for a complete execution of the taſk which he had impoſed on himſelf, in writing the life of this extraordinary man. He had known, he had familiarly, and almoſt daily, converſed with Dr Johnſon for upward of twenty of the laſt years of his life: during which Mr Boſwell was happy in the kind regard and unreſerved confidence of his venerable friend: who, it unqueſtionably appears, was fully appriſed of his biographical intention, and manifeſted no diſapprobation of it.

As a man of letters, Mr Boſwell was certainly competent to this arduous undertaking. It was farther requiſite, that the biographer ſhould not only be a ſcholar, but that he ſhould alſo have had the advantage of being converſant with the world, as well as with books. It was likewiſe neceſſary that he ſhould be endued with that patient and perſevering attention, and aſſiduous regard to the full accompliſhment of his deſign, without which that deſign muſt have proved abortive;—and theſe requiſites ſeem to have been happily united in the preſent inſtance.

With reſpect to the peculiar mode and faſhion in which this work has been caſt, ſomething may be ſaid for it, and ſomething againſt it. An objector may ſay, that in the formal garb, and with all the

* We are very much inclined to ſubſcribe to the truth of this remark.

minutiæ of converſation, the progreſs of the reader, through a performance of ſuch conſiderable extent, can never be rapid; and that, as taſtes vary, many particulars will appear, to one perſon frivolous, to another dull, and to a third unintereſting or uninſtructive. On the other hand, an approver will contend, that where the biographer has for his ſubject the life and ſentiments of ſo eminent an inſtructor of mankind as SAMUEL JOHNSON, and ſo immenſe a Foreheuſe of mental treaſure to open and diſcloſe to the eager curioſity of rational and laudable inquiry, there can be no juſt exception taken againſt the number and variety of the objects exhibited. He will aſk, "What converſation could have paſſed, where ſo great a genius preſided, at which every man of learning and taſte would not wiſh to have been preſent, or, at leaſt, to have it faithfully reported to him?"—To the reporter would he not ſay, "Give us *all*; ſuppreſs nothing; leſt, in rejecting that which, in your eſtimation, may ſeem to be of inferior value, you unwarily throw away gold with the droſs."

In like manner we have frequently reflected, while peruſing the ample volumes now before us, what an invaluable treaſure we ſhould deem it, did we poſſeſs ſuch copious and circumſtantial accounts of many great men of former times, of whom we know juſt enough to make us lament that we know no more! What conſideration would we not gladly afford for ſuch accounts of the lives and opinions of an ARISTOTLE, a PLATO, a SENECA, a BACON, a NEWTON, or a LOCKE,—with many—many others, of the illuſtrious dead, that might be named!—but let us not detain the impatient reader from the contents of the preſent work.

Suffer us, however, in this place, to add, for ourſelves, that we are among the number of thoſe readers of Mr Boſwell's voluminous journal, (for ſuch it may be ſtyled,) who do not think that he has ſet before us too plenteous an entertainment: nor have we found, that, often as we have ſat down to his mental feaſt, we have ever riſen from it with a cloyed appetite.

Mr Boſwell gives the following introductory paragraph, relative to his opportunities of becoming acquainted with the more remarkable incidents of Johnſon's early years, as well as with thoſe of the ſubſequent part of his life:

"As I had the honour and happineſs of enjoying his friendſhip for upwards of twenty years; as I had the ſcheme of writing his life conſtantly in view; as he was well appriſed of this circumſtance, and from time to time obligingly ſatisfied my inquiries, by communicating to me the incidents of his early years; as I acquired a facility in recollecting, and was very aſſiduous in recording his converſation, of which the extraordinary vigour and vivacity conſtituted one of the firſt features of his character; and as I have ſpared no pains in obtaining materials concerning him, from every quarter where I could diſcover that they were to be found, and have been favoured with the moſt liberal communications by his friends; I flatter myſelf that few biographers have entered upon ſuch a work as this, with more advantages, independent of literary abilities, in which I am not vain enough to compare myſelf with ſome great names who have gone before me in this kind of writing."

Such opportunities for obtaining biographical materials, relative to an individual, perhaps never before fell to the lot of any writer; and greater and more unremitted application in the uſe of them cannot, we believe, eaſily be conceived. We have, indeed, been aſtoniſhed at Mr Boſwell's induſtry and perſeverance!—to ſay nothing of the multiplicity and variety of his own occaſional and pertinent obſervations, which are properly interſperſed with the anecdotes, letters, and details. M.

We inſert, as a ſpecimen, the account of Dr Johnſon's private converſation with his Majeſty in the library at the Queen's Houſe.

It ſeems that Johnſon had frequented the library, by means of the friendſhip of Mr Barnard, the librarian, who took care that he ſhould have every eaſe and convenience while indulging his literary taſte in that place; and his Majeſty having been informed of his occaſional viſits, was pleaſed to ſignify a deſire that he ſhould be told when Dr Johnſon came next to the library.

"Accordingly, the next time that Johnſon did come, as ſoon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which, while he ſat by the fire, he ſeemed quite intent, Mr Barnard ſtole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience

obedience to his Majeſty's commands, mentioned that Dr Johnſon was then in the library. His Majeſty ſaid he was at leiſure, and would go to him; upon which Mr Barnard took one of the candles that ſtood on the King's table, and lighted his Majeſty through a ſuite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which his Majeſty had the key. Being entered, Mr Barnard ſtepped forward haſtily to Dr Johnſon, who was ſtill in a profound ſtudy, and whiſpered him, "Sir, here is the King." Johnſon ſtarted up, and ſtood ſtill. His Majeſty approached him, and at once was courteouſly eaſy.

His Majeſty began by obſerving, that he underſtood he came ſometimes to the library; and then, mentioning his having heard that the Doctor had been lately at Oxford, aſked him, if he was not fond of going thither. To which Johnſon anſwered, that he was indeed fond of going to Oxford ſometimes, but was likewiſe glad to come back again. The King then aſked him what they were doing at Oxford. Johnſon anſwered, he could not much commend their diligence, but that in ſome reſpects they were mended, for they had put their preſs under better regulations, and were at that time printing Polybius. He was then aſked, whether there were better libraries at Oxford or Cambridge. He anſwered, he believed the Bodleian was larger than any they had at Cambridge; at the ſame time adding, "I hope, whether we have more books or not than they have at Cambridge, we ſhall make as good uſe of them as they do." Being aſked whether All-Souls or Chriſt-Church library was the largeſt, he anſwered, "All-Souls library is the largeſt we have, except the Bodleian." "Aye (ſaid the King), that is the public library."

His Majeſty enquired if he was then writing any thing. He anſwered, he was not, for he had pretty well told the world what he knew, and muſt now read to acquire more knowledge. The King, as it ſhould ſeem with a view to urge him to rely on his own ſtores as an original writer, and to continue his labours, then ſaid, "I do not think you borrow much from any body." Johnſon ſaid, he thought he had already done his part as a writer. "I ſhould have thought ſo too (ſaid the King), if you had not written ſo well."—Johnſon obſerved to me, upon this, that no man could have paid a handſomer compliment; and it was fit for a King to pay. It was deciſive." When aſked by another friend, at Sir Joſhua Reynolds's, whether he made any reply to this high compliment, he anſwered, "No, Sir, when the King had ſaid it, it was to be ſo. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my ſovereign." Perhaps no man who had ſpent his whole life in courts could have ſhewn a more nice and dignified ſenſe of true politeneſs than Johnſon did in this inſtance.

His Majeſty having obſerved to him that he ſuppoſed he muſt have read a great deal; Johnſon anſwered, that he thought more than he read; that he had read a great deal in the early part of his life, but having fallen into ill health, he had not been able to read much, compared with others: for inſtance, he ſaid, he had not read much compared with Dr Warburton. Upon which the King ſaid, that he heard Dr Warburton was a man of ſuch general knowledge, that you could ſcarce talk with him on any ſubject on which he was not qualified to ſpeak; and that his learning reſembled Garrick's acting, in its univerſality. His Majeſty then talked of the controverſy between Warburton and Lowth, which he ſeemed to have read, and aſked Johnſon, what he thought of it. Johnſon anſwered, "Warburton has moſt general, moſt ſcholaſtic learning; Lowth is the more correct ſcholar. I do not know which of them calls names beſt." The King was pleaſed to ſay he was of the ſame opinion; adding, "You do not think then, Dr Johnſon, that there was much argument in the caſe." Johnſon ſaid, he did not think there was. "Why truly (ſaid the King), when once it comes to calling names, argument is pretty well at an end."

His Majeſty then aſked him, what he thought of Lord Lyttleton's Hiſtory, which was then juſt publiſhed. Johnſon ſaid, he thought his ſtyle pretty good, but that he had blamed Henry II. rather too much. "Why (ſaid the King), they ſeldom do theſe things by halves." "No, Sir (anſwered Johnſon), not to Kings." But fearing to be miſunderſtood, he proceeded to explain himſelf; and immediately ſubjoined, "that for thoſe who ſpoke worſe of Kings than they deſerved, he could find no excuſe, but that he could more eaſily conceive how ſome might ſpeak better of them than they deſerved, without any ill intention; for as

Kings had much in their power to give, thoſe who were favoured by them would frequently, from gratitude, exaggerate their praiſes; and as this proceeded from a good motive, it was certainly excuſeable, as far as error could be excuſeable."

The King then aſked him, what he thought of Dr Hill. Johnſon anſwered, that he was an ingenious man, but had no veracity; and immediately mentioned, as an inſtance of it, an aſſertion of that writer, that he had ſeen objects magnified to a much greater degree by uſing three or four microſcopes at a time, than by uſing one. "Now (added Johnſon), every one acquainted with microſcopes knows, that the more of them he looks through, the leſs the object will appear." "Why (replied the King), this is not only telling an untruth, but telling it clumſily; for, if that be the caſe, every one who can look through a microſcope will be able to detect him."

I now (ſaid Johnſon to his friends, when relating what had paſſed) began to conſider that I was depreciating this man in the eſtimation of his ſovereign, and thought it was time for me to ſay ſomething that might be more favourable. He added, therefore, that Dr Hill was, notwithſtanding, a very curious obſerver; and if he would have been contented to tell the world no more than he knew, he might have been a very conſiderable man, and needed not to have recourſe to ſuch mean expedients to raiſe his reputation.

The King then talked of literary journals, mentioned particularly the Journal des Sçavans, and aſked Johnſon if it was well done. Johnſon ſaid it was formerly very well done, and gave ſome account of the perſons who began it and carried it on for ſome years; enlarging at the ſame time on the nature and uſe of ſuch works. The King aſked him, if it was well done now. Johnſon anſwered, he had no reaſon to think that it was. The King then aſked him, if there were any other literary journals publiſhed in this kingdom, except the Monthly and Critical Reviews; and on being anſwered there were no other, his Majeſty aſked which of them was the beſt: Johnſon anſwered, that the Monthly Review was done with moſt care, the Critical upon the beſt principles; adding, that the authors of the Monthly Review were enemies to the Church. This the King ſaid he was ſorry to hear.

The converſation next turned on the Philoſophical Tranſactions, when Johnſon obſerved, that they had now a better method of arranging their materials than formerly. "Aye (ſaid the King), they are obliged to Dr Johnſon for that;" for his Majeſty had heard and remembered the circumſtance, which Johnſon himſelf had forgot.

His Majeſty expreſſed a deſire to have the literary biography of this country ably executed, and propoſed to Dr Johnſon to undertake it. Johnſon ſignified his readineſs to comply with his Majeſty's wiſhes.

During the whole of this interview, Johnſon talked to his Majeſty with profound reſpect, but ſtill in his firm manly manner, with a ſonorous voice, and never in that ſubdued tone which is commonly uſed at the levee and in the drawing-room. After the King withdrew, Johnſon ſhewed himſelf highly pleaſed with his Majeſty's converſation and gracious behaviour. He ſaid to Mr Barnard, "Sir, they may talk of the King as they will; but he is the fineſt gentleman I have ever ſeen." And he afterwards obſerved to Mr Langton, "Sir, his manners are thoſe of as fine a gentleman as we may ſuppoſe Lewis XIV. or Charles II *."

"* The particulars of this converſation I have been at great pains to collect with the utmoſt authenticity, from Dr Johnſton's own detail to myſelf; from Mr Langton, who was preſent when he gave an account of it to Dr Joſeph Warton, and ſeveral other friends, at Sir Joſhua Reynolds's; from Mr Barnard; from the copy of a letter written by the late Mr Strahan the printer to Biſhop Warburton; and from a minute, the original of which is among the papers of the late Sir James Caldwell, and a copy of which was moſt obligingly obtained for me from his ſon Sir John Caldwell, by Sir Francis Lumm. To all theſe gentlemen I beg leave to make my grateful acknowledgements, and particularly to Sir Francis Lumm, who was pleaſed to take a great deal of trouble, and even had the minute laid before the King by Lord Caermarthen, now Duke of Leeds, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who announced to Sir Francis the Royal pleaſure concerning it by letter, in theſe words: "I have the King's commands to aſſure you, Sir, how ſenſible his Majeſty is of your attention in communicating the minute of the converſation previous to its publication. As there appears no objection to your complying with Mr Boſwell's wiſhes on the ſubject, you are at full liberty to deliver it to that gentleman, to make ſuch uſe of in his life of Dr Johnſon as he may think proper."

The

The Cry of Nature; or, An Appeal to Mercy and Juſtice, on behalf of the perſecuted animals. By John Oſwald, Member of the Club des Jacobines. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d. ſewed.* Johnſon.

IN the Cry of Nature on behalf of the perſecuted animals, we expected a pathetic remonſtrance againſt the licentious ſportſman, who wantonly aggravates the ſufferings of the animals which he deſtroys, to their utmoſt powers of feeling; we expected a remonſtrance againſt the cruel exaction of labour from thoſe animals which we ſubject to our drudgery, and againſt the ungrateful returns which we make for their docility and meekneſs; we expected that the brutal coachman, waggoner, and carman, would be taken to taſk, for their unfeeling exerciſe of the whip; and that a ſtigma would be caſt on all thoſe vulgar amuſements of which helpleſs animals are the ſubjects: all this we expected; and ſcope enough there was for the employment of the pen of humanity; we did not look for a puerile rhapſody pointed ſolely againſt the uſe of animal food; grounded on the example of the Hindoos of India:—a mere exception to a general rule! A vegetable diet is well known to generate flatulencies; and we are perſuaded that the author gave vent to the following inflated paſſage, juſt after a plenteous dinner on carrots and cyder:

"By ſweet but irreſiſtible violence, vegetation allures our every ſenſe, and plays upon the ſenſorium with a ſort of blandiſhment, which at once flatters and ſatisfies the ſoul. To the eye, ſeems aught more beauteous than this green carpet of nature, infinitely diverſified as it is by pleaſing interchange of lovely tints? What more grateful to the ſmell, more ſtimulous of appetite, than this collected fragrance that flows from a world of various perfumes? Can art, can the moſt exquiſite art, equal the native flavours of Pomona; or worthy to vie with the ſpontaneous nectar of nature, are thoſe ſordid ſauces of multiplex materials, which the miniſters of luxury compoſe to irritate the palate and to poiſon the conſtitution?

And innocently mayeſt thou indulge the deſires which Nature ſo potently provokes; for ſee! the trees are overcharged with fruit; the bending branches ſeem to ſupplicate for relief; the mature orange, the ripe apple, the mellow peach invoke thee, as it were, to ſave them from falling to the ground, from dropping into corruption. They will ſmile in thy hand; and, blooming as the roſy witchcraft of thy bride, they will ſue thee to preſs them to thy lips; in thy mouth they will melt not inferior to the famed ambroſia of the gods.

But of animals far other is the fate: for, alas! when they from the tree of life are plucked, ſudden ſhrink to the chilly hand of death the withered bloſſoms of their beauty; quenched in his cold, cold graſp, expires the lamp of their lovelineſs; and, ſtruck by the livid blaſt of putrefaction loathed, their every comely limb in ghaſtly horror is involved. And ſhall we leave the living herbs to ſeek, in the den of death, an obſcene aliment?—Inſenſible to the blooming beauties of Pomona, unallured by the fragrant fume that exhales from her groves of golden fruits, undetained by the nectar of nature, by the ambroſia of innocence undetained, ſhall the voracious vultures of our impure appetite ſpeed acroſs the lovely ſcenes of rural Pan, and alight in the loathſome ſink of putrefaction to devour the funeral of other creatures, to load, with cadaverous rottenneſs, a wretched ſtomach?"

All this is very florid and *fine*; nevertheleſs, on calm inveſtigation, in plain proſe, we think, that, ſo far is man from violating the dictates of nature by adding a leg of mutton or a round of beef to his vegetables, he thus fulfils the law of nature. Alas! Nature utters *no* cries on behalf of perſecuted animals: but throughout the air, the earth, and more eſpecially the ocean, uniformly, and without the leaſt compunction, ſubjects the weaker to the jaws of the ſtronger creatures; theſe latter being obviouſly framed for their voracious mode of life; and the former brought into exiſtence merely to fill carnivorous ſtomachs. Why then ſhould man, with all theſe examples around him, and with all the powers that he poſſeſſes, abſtain from a more ſatisfactory diet than roots, herbs, and fruits, can ever afford?

As milk is not excluded from our author's bill of fare, it may be hinted, that, to procure milk, we muſt breed calves in order to rob them of the ſuſtenance which nature provides for them: but theſe calves being produced, what are we then to do with them? "Keep up a ſucceſſion of cows," would be our author's reply. True: but the one half of theſe calves may

may be males; and what are we to do with the ſuperabundance of ſuch ſurly animals? Muſt we not kill, in order to get rid of them, and inherit their portion of milk? If ſo, we might as well have a fillet or a breaſt of veal now and then, though it may be "obſcene aliment," as to commit a ſeries of murders for the ſole emolument of kites and crows. Some philoſophers—Mr Smellie, for a recent inſtance—will juſtify the mutual preying of animals on each other, by arguing, that "a profuſion of animal life ſeems to be the general intention of nature." If this reaſoning be admitted, we muſt include the multiplication of man; which is raiſing recruits for the kingdom of heaven: for it may be ſtrenuouſly diſputed, whether all the apples, carrots, turnips, and potatoes, which we could raiſe, would have brought into exiſtence, or ſatisfy the craving appetites of, the preſent number of laborious inhabitants of this iſland; even if milk were added to them, to indulge the palates of the luxurious. Moreover, as there is no end to philoſophical ſyſtems, we might ſtigmatize even the cutting a cabbage, or the young ſhoots of aſparagus, as *acts of obſcenity*, by committing unjuſtifiable violence on the beautiful productions of nature, which, according to ſome natural philoſophers, are not without degrees of ſenſation, or feeling, ſuited to their rank in the creation: a hint which we leave to our author's reflection, in the hope, nevertheleſs, that his refined ſenſibility may not reduce him to *ſtarvation*: for, alas! we have not yet done with this tender-hearted member of the *Club des Jacobines*: we are in conſcience bound to remind him further, that, ſuppoſing him to turn a deaf ear to all pleas of compaſſion in behalf of cabbages, cauliflowers, peas, and beans, he cannot obtain even theſe, without a moſt horrid and vigilant perſecution of myriads of perfect animals in the forms of ants, caterpillars, ſlugs, ſparrows, and mice? His ſenſibility is hedged round with inſurmountable barriers againſt the ſupport of his own uneaſy exiſtence! M.

The Loiterer, a periodical work: firſt publiſhed at Oxford in the years 1789 *and* 1790. 8vo. 2 *vols.* 10*s.* 6*d. boards.* Egertons.

OF periodical eſſayiſts, we have already a numerous band, who have exhauſted their quivers on the little vices and follies which make their appearance in *the crowded and buſy haunts of men*. Among theſe, we may reckon ſome of the firſt reputation for wit, and for eaſe and elegance of ſtyle; in conſequence of which, their productions have made the public extremely faſtidious, and have increaſed the difficulty of ſtarting new game. All this, however, has been inſufficient to diſcourage the Loiterer; who, contrary to his aſſumed character, boldly and briſkly takes the field, with the hope of diſplaying ſome originality in the ſelection of the objects, if not in the mode and conduct, of the chace. In this attempt, he has, to a certain degree, ſucceeded; nor can we in juſtice refuſe him a ſhare of commendation. As the Tatler and Spectator (more particularly the latter) are as much the acknowledged models of the periodical eſſay, as the Iliad is of the Epic poem, it is altogether unneceſſary to ſay any thing reſpecting the general outline of the Loiterer's productions. Several of them are humorous and ironical, and probably received their due portion of praiſe from the Univerſity of Oxford, for whoſe meridian theſe papers are particularly calculated; the Loiterer profeſſing to derive his ſources principally from academic life.

As a ſpecimen, we inſert from N° 44. the account of the author's viſit to Mr and Mrs Blunt, which *happily* deſcribes the *complete happineſs* of many a married man:

"Of all the men I ever knew, Charles Sedley was the moſt cautious in the grand affair of chooſing a wife; and after mature deliberation, diſcovered that faſhionable women were vain, and accompliſhed women affected. He therefore married the daughter of one of his tenants, with no charm excepting a little health and freſhneſs, and no acquirements beyond thoſe of a country boarding ſchool; being perſuaded that becauſe ſhe was ignorant, ſhe muſt be humble, and becauſe low born, unexpenſive. But of both theſe inferences he lived to experience the falſity; for his *cara ſpoſa* ſoon became intoxicated by the poſſeſſion of pleaſures of which ſhe had till then entertained no idea, entered with eagerneſs into every ſpecies of faſhionable diſſipation, and paid ſmall regard to a huſband, for whom ſhe felt little gratitude and leſs affection.

It was in vain he argued, implored, and threatened; too weak for reaſon, too obſtinate for intreaty, and too paſſionate for

for remonſtrance, ſhe heard him with the vacant laugh of folly, or anſwered him in the pert virulence of vulgar invective; the only part of her country education which ſhe never forgot.

After battling it in vain for ſome months with an enemy to whom he was a very unequal antagoniſt, he ſubmitted to an evil which he could not remedy, and is content to be ruined by the expences, and tormented by the follies of a vulgar Termagant, for the ſake (as he ſays) of PEACE and QUIETNESS.—Very different was the opinion and the fate of his brother Edward.—Determined not to be made miſerable by a low-born Vixen, he early attached himſelf to Lady Caroline Almeria Horatia Mackenzie, who inherited together with the blood, the ſpirit, and the pride of a long line of North Britiſh nobility.—After a long and tedious courtſhip, in which ſhe took care to make him completely ſenſible of the honour done to him, her ladyſhip obligingly condeſcended to give him her hand; and ſtill more obligingly introduced to his acquaintance and his houſe, ſomething more than a dozen of her great relations, who have ever ſince taken up their abode with him.

After this, it is needleſs to ſay, how *much* he is maſter in his own family: ſince every ſubject of conjugal diſcuſſion is immediately laid before this impartial jury; who inſtantly pronounce judgement on the caſe, and exhort him to pay proper regard to a woman of Lady Caroline's underſtanding, accompliſhments, and rank. So that he poſſeſſes no other advantage over his brother, than the privilege of being made miſerable in the very beſt company.

"The two Sedleys," ſaid my old friend, Frank Blunt, on entering my room the other morning, "were a couple of ſilly fellows, and are deſervedly puniſhed for their folly.—He who ſets out in a wrong road, muſt not wonder if he does not reach his journey's end. Had I followed their example, I ſhould have been as miſerable as they are—but I have choſen wiſely, and am happy—very happy.—I have married a woman of the gentleſt manners and the ſweeteſt diſpoſition. I wiſh, my dear friend, you would come over and take your mutton with us to day, and you ſhall be convinced, that when a man chuſes well, marriage is the happieſt ſtate upon earth."—As I love to ſee my friends happy, I readily accepted his invitation, and accompanied him to his houſe, which is an eaſy ride from Oxford.—The lady received us in the moſt gracious manner, and teſtified the higheſt ſatisfaction at ſeeing any friend of her huſband's,—giving him at the ſame time a gentle rebuke, for having ſo much outſtaid his time, and expoſed her to all thoſe uneaſy ſenſations which ſhe always felt in his abſence. He excuſed himſelf in the moſt tender manner, and they both left the room, in order to prepare either the dinner, or themſelves.—I, of courſe, took up a book; but whether the author was particularly ſtupid, or whether I was in a bad humour for reading, I know not, but I ſoon flung it down, and began to amuſe myſelf with my own reflections. They were, however, ſoon interrupted by a dialogue, not of the moſt tender kind, between the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe, which the thinneſs of the partition ſuffered me to hear with tolerable correctneſs.—"Indeed, my dear Mr Blunt, I wonder you could think of bringing your friend here to-day, when you know there is nothing in the houſe but a breaſt of mutton, and ſome minced chicken for the childrens dinner; beſides, the ſervants are all ironing—But you men have no ſort of contrivance."—"Indeed, my dear," replied the huſband, "I am very ſorry it ſhould be inconvenient to you to receive him, but really Mr —— is ſuch a particular friend that I could not avoid inviting him."—"Lord, you are always bringing ſome *particular friend* or other from Oxford with you, and I ſuppoſe this *particular friend* means to ſleep here to-night, but I am ſure I don't know where to put him: the worſt bed-chamber has been juſt waſhed, and I ſhall certainly not let him go into the Chintz room with his dirty boots. If he does ſtay, he muſt ſleep in the *green garret*: I dare ſay he has been uſed at college to ſleep without curtains, and I believe the glazier mended the windows yeſterday."—Sorry am I to ſay, that I heard no more of this curious altercation, and the more ſo, as I may poſſibly never again have ſuch another opportunity of making myſelf acquainted with the regulations of *domeſtic œconomy*: but the ſervant juſt then unluckily entered to make preparations for dinner, and made ſuch a clattering with his knives and forks, that I totally loſt Mr Blunt's anſwer, and could only diſcover that (whatever

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it was) it was ſpoken in a low and ſubmiſſive tone of voice.

Soon after this, the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe, the breaſt of mutton, and the minced chicken, all made their appearance, and we ſat down apparently in high good humour with each other!—Nothing further, worth notice, paſſed during the viſit, and I returned to Oxford in the evening, (in ſpite of their *earneſt* and *ſincere* endeavours to detain me), where I ſurveyed my own fire-ſide with peculiar complacency, and thanked my ſtars, that I had eſcaped the honours of the *green garret*."

This work is announced as the joint production of a ſmall ſociety of literary friends, who have been accuſtomed to devote their winter evenings to ſomething like learned purſuits: but the only real names that appear before the public, are the Rev. W. B. Portal, Mr H. T. Auſten, and James Auſten, A. M. The latter has been the conductor and principal contributor; and his papers, on the whole, we deem the beſt. M.

Travels in Kamtſchatka, during the years 1787 *and* 1788. *Tranſlated from the French of M. De Leſſeps, conſul of France, and interpreter to the Count de la Peyrouſe, now engaged in a voyage round the world, by command of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.* 8vo. 2 *vols.* 10*s. boards.* Johnſon.

M. De Leſſeps, after accompanying the worthy and lamented Count De La Peyrouſe in his celebrated circumnavigation for more than two years, was ſent by the Count, when he anchored in the bay of St Peter and St Paul, at the ſouthern extremity of the peninſula of Kamtſchatka, with diſpatches over land to the court of France. He ſet out, Sept. 29 1787, on this dreary and perilous journey. Notwithſtanding the mode of travelling over the ſnow, from one village to another, in ſledges drawn by dogs, affords little variety in the journal, the author, being an obſerving, lively writer, has contrived to make his journey ſufficiently intereſting.

He thus deſcribes his travelling dreſs, the faſhion of which is doubtleſs that of the country:

"My dreſs merits a particular deſcription; by which it will be ſeen that it gave me no very alert appearance. Commonly I wore merely a ſimple parque * of deers ſkin, and a fur cap, which upon occaſion would cover my ears and part of my cheeks. When the cold was more piercing, I added to my dreſs two *kocklanki*, a kind of parque that was larger, and made of thicker ſkin; one of them had the hair on the inſide, and the other on the outſide. In the ſevereſt weather, I put on over all this another kouklanki, ſtill thicker, made of argali, or dogs ſkin, the hairy ſide of which is always undermoſt, and the leather or external ſurface of the ſkin painted red. To theſe kouklankis a ſmall bib is fixed before, ſo as to guard the face againſt the wind: they have alſo hoods behind, which fall upon the ſhoulders. Sometimes theſe three hoods, one upon another, compoſed my head dreſs, by being drawn over my common cap.

My neck was defended by a cravat called ocheinik, made of ſable, or the tail of a fox, and my chin with a chin cloth made in like manner of ſable, and faſtened upon my head. As the forehead is very ſuſceptible of cold, it was covered with an otter or ſable fillet, and this was covered again by my cap. My fur breeches gave me more warmth than all the reſt of my dreſs complicated as it was. I had double deer-ſkin ſpatterdaſhes, with hair on both ſides, and which are called in Kamtſchatka *tchigi*. I then put my legs into boots made of deers ſkins, the feet having an interior ſole of *tounchitcha*, a very ſoft graſs, which has the quality of preſerving heat. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, my feet, after travelling two or three hours, were very wet, either from perſpiration or the gradual penetration of the ſnow; and if I ſtood ſtill for a moment in my ſledge, they became immediately frozen. At night I took off theſe ſpatterdaſhes, and put on a large pair of fur ſtockings made of deer or argali ſkin, and called *ounti*."

The following extract may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the author's adventures and reſources in the wilderneſs.

"We travelled fifty-four werſts gently enough; but in the afternoon we were ſuddenly overtaken by a terrible tempeſt from the weſt and north weſt. We were in an open country, and the whirlwinds became ſo violent, that it was impoſſible to proceed. The ſnow which they raiſed in the air at every blaſt, formed a thick fog, and our guides, notwithſtanding their knowledge of the roads, could no longer be anſwerable for not miſleading us. We could not prevail

* Something like a waggoner's frock, made of ſkins tanned on one ſide. *Rev.*

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on them to conduct us any farther: and yet it was dreadful to lie to at the mercy of so impetuous a hurricane. As to myself, I confess that I began to suffer extremely, when our guides proposed to lead us to a wood that was not far off, and where we should at least find some kind of shelter. We hesitated not a moment to avail ourselves of their civility; but before we quitted the road, it was necessary to wait till our sledges could be assembled, or we should otherwise run the risk of being separated from one another, and entirely lost. Having effected this, we gained the wood, which was happily at the distance that we had been informed. Our halt took place about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The first care of our Kamtschadales was to dig a hole in the snow, which was in this place at least six feet deep; others fetched wood, and a fire being quickly lighted, the kettle was set on. A light repast, and a small dram of brandy, soon recovered all our company. As the night approached, we were employed upon the means of passing it in the least uncomfortable manner. Each prepared his own bed: mine was my vezock, where I could lie down at my ease; but except M. Kasloff, there was no other person who had so convenient a carriage. How, said I to myself, will these poor creatures contrive to sleep! I was soon relieved from my anxiety on their account. The manner in which they prepared their beds deserves to be mentioned, though they did not observe much ceremony on the occasion. Having dug a hole in the snow, they covered it with the branches of trees, the smallest they could get; then wrapping themselves up in a *kouklanki*, with the hood drawn over their heads, they lay down on their bed as if it were the best in the world."

He was now pursuing his course northward to the bottom of the gulph of Pengina; doubling which, he turned, by a south-west direction, to Okotsk in Siberia. In this long course, he was once driven to such distress, for want of dried fish to feed his dogs, that several of them died of hunger; the bodies of which were eagerly devoured by the survivors; and in fighting for these insufficient supplies, the famished conquerors did not spare the vanquished. This part of his narrative is painful to read. His account of a Kamtschatkan dance is more amusing *:

"To divert our attention, it was proposed to us to try the abilities of a celebrated female dancer, who was a Kamtschadale, and lived in this ostrog. The encomiums bestowed upon her excited our curiosity, and we sent for her; but either from caprice or ill humour she refused to dance, and paid no regard to our invitation. It was in vain they represented that her refusal was disrespectful to the governor general; no consideration could induce her to comply. Fortunately we had some brandy by us, and a bumper or two seemed to effect a change in her inclinations. At the same time Kamtschadale, at our request, began to dance before her, challenging her by his voice and gestures. Gradually her eyes sparkled, her countenance became convulsive, and her whole frame shook upon the bench where she sat. To the enticements and shrill song of the dancer, she answered in similar accents, beating time with her head, which turned in every direction. The movements became at last so rapid, that, no longer able to contain herself, she darted from her seat, and in turn defied her man by cries and distortions still more extravagant. It is not easy to express the absurdity of the dance. All her limbs seemed to be disjointed; she moved them with equal strength and agility; she tore her cloaths, and fixed her hands to her bosom with a kind of rage as if she would tear it also. These singular transports were accompanied with still more singular postures; and in short, it was no longer a woman, but a fury. In her blind frenzy she would have rushed into the fire that was kindled in the middle of the room, if her husband had not taken the precaution of placing a bench before it to prevent her: during the whole dance indeed he took care to keep himself close to her. When he saw that her head was perfectly gone, that she staggered on all sides, and could no longer support herself without laying hold of her fellow dancer, he took her in his arms and placed her upon a bench, where she fell like an inanimate clod, without consciousness, and out of breath. She continued five minutes in this situation. Meanwhile the Kamtschadale, proud of his triumph, continued to dance and to sing. Recovering from her swoon, the tor of the performance, it must (as he acknowledges) have proved extremely *disgusting*.

* To M. De Lesseps, who was a specta-

woman heard him, and ſuddenly, in ſpite of her weakneſs, ſhe raiſed herſelf up, uttered ſome inarticulate ſounds, and would have begun again this laborious conteſt. Her huſband kept her back and interceded for her; but the conqueror, believing himſelf to be indefatigable, continued his jeers and bantering, and we were obliged to exert our authority to quiet him."

We much queſtion, however, whether this was a fair ſpecimen of the lady's abilities; capriciouſneſs is the prerogative of eminence; and the means uſed to overcome it, in this inſtance, appear to have been rather too potent for her head, and threw her into extravagancies that burleſqued her.

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him: it would be killing him thyſelf. Thou deſireſt peace,—but conſider—weakneſs invites war.—General reſiſtance would prove an univerſal peace." *The Aſſembly invites you to ſtay its ſitting.*"—There is a ſhrewdneſs in the Preſident's remark on the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, which certainly renders it not unworthy of the conſideration of THE FRIENDS. M.

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The ſons, as ſoon as they are of an age to gain a livelihood, are turned out of the family, ſometimes with a ſmall preſent or portion, but more frequently without any thing to ſupport them; and thus reduced, they either endeavour to live by their labour, or, which is more uſual, go on board ſome trading veſſels as ſailors or as ſervants, remaining abroad till they have got together ſome competency, and then return home to marry and to be hen-pecked. Some few there are who, taking advantage of the Turkiſh law, break through this whimſical cuſtom, who marry their Calogrias, and retain to themſelves a competent proviſion; but theſe are accounted men of a ſingular and even criminal diſpoſition, and are hated and deſpiſed as conformiſts to the Turkiſh manners, and deſerters of their native cuſtoms; ſo that we may ſuppoſe they are few indeed who have the boldneſs to depart from the manners of their country, to adopt the cuſtoms of their deteſted maſters, and to

brave the contempt, the deriſion, and the hatred of their neighbours and fellow citizens.

Of all theſe extraordinary particulars I was informed by the French conſul, a man of ſenſe and of indiſputable veracity, who had reſided in this iſland for ſeveral years, and who ſolemnly aſſured me that every circumſtance was true; but indeed our own obſervation left us without the leaſt room for doubt, and the ſingular appearance and deportment of the ladies fully evinced the truth of our friend's relation. In walking through the town it is eaſy to perceive, from the whimſical manners of the female paſſengers, that the women, according to the vulgar phraſe, *wear the breeches*. They frequently ſtopped us in the ſtreets, examined our dreſs, interrogated us with a bold and manly air, laughed at our foreign garb and appearance, and ſhewed ſo little attention to that decent modeſty, which is, or ought to be, the true characteriſtic of the ſex, that there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe they would, in ſpite of their haughtineſs, be the kindeſt ladies upon earth if they were not ſtrictly watched by the Turks, who are here very numerous, and would be ready to puniſh any tranſgreſſion of their ungallant laws with arbitrary fines. But nature and native manners will often baffle the efforts even of tyranny. In all their cuſtoms theſe manly ladies ſeem to have changed ſexes with the men.—The woman rides aſtride—the man ſits ſideways upon the horſe.—Nay, I have been aſſured that the huſband's diſtinguiſhing appellation is his wife's family name.—The women have town and country houſes, in the management of which the huſband never dares interfere.—Their gardens, their ſervants, are all their own: and the huſband, from every circumſtance of his behaviour, appears to be no other than his wife's firſt domeſtic, perpetually bound to her ſervice, and ſlave to her caprice. Hence it is that a tradition obtains in the country, that this iſland was formerly inhabited by Amazons, a tradition, however, founded upon no ancient hiſtory that I know of. Sappho, indeed, the moſt renowned female that this iſland has ever produced, is ſaid to have had manly inclinations, in which, as Lucian informs us, ſhe did but conform with the ſingular manners of her country women; but I do not find that the mode in which ſhe ſhewed theſe inclinations is imitated by the preſent female inhabitants, who ſeem perfectly content with the dear prerogative of abſolute ſway, without endeavouring in any other particular to change the courſe of nature; yet will this circumſtance ſerve to ſhew that the women of Leſbos had always ſomething peculiar, and even peculiarly maſculine, in their manners and propenſities. But be this as it may, it is certain that no country whatſoever can afford a more perfect idea of an Amazonian commonwealth, or better ſerve to render probable thoſe ancient relations which our manners would induce us to eſteem incredible, than this iſland of Metelin. Theſe lordly ladies are, for the moſt part, very handſome in ſpite of their dreſs, which is ſingular and diſadvantageous. Down to the girdle, which, as in the old Grecian garb, is raiſed far above what we uſually call the waiſt, they wear nothing but a ſhift of thin and tranſparent gauze, red, green, or brown, through which every thing is viſible, their breaſts only excepted, which they cover with a ſort of handkerchief; and this, as we are informed, the Turks have obliged them to wear, while they look upon it as an incumbrance, and as no inconſiderable portion of Turkiſh tyranny. Long ſleeves of the ſame thin material perfectly ſhew their arms even to their ſhoulder. Their principal ornaments are chains of pearl, to which they hang ſmall pieces of gold coin. Their eyes are large and fine, and the noſe which we term Grecian uſually prevails among them, as it does indeed among the women of all theſe iſlands. Their complexions are naturally fine, but they ſpoil them by paint, of which they make abundant uſe, and they diſfigure their pretty faces by ſhaving the hinder part of the eyebrow, and replacing it with a ſtrait line of hair, neatly applied with ſome ſort of gum, the brow being thus continued in a ſtrait and narrow line till it joins the hair on each ſide of their face. They are well made, of the middle ſize, and, for the moſt part, plump, but they are diſtinguiſhed by nothing ſo much and ſo univerſally as by a haughty, diſdainful, and ſupercilious air, with which they ſeem to look down upon all mankind as creatures of an inferior nature, born for their ſervice, and doomed to be their ſlaves; neither does this peculiarity of countenance in any degree diminiſh their natural beauty, but rather adds to it that ſort of bewitching attraction, which the French call *piquant*.

An

An ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1792.

THE Muſe, for once, ſhall all her powers
In Prophecy expand,
Expatiate on th' approaching hours
Of Bliſs thro' every land!

Lo! millions riſe thro' many a realm
With emulating zeal!
And Kings themſelves hold faſt the helm,
With pride, for others' weal!

To future times, in lines of gold,
Thro' every age ſhall ſhine
The fame of STANISLAUS the Bold,
Who kneel'd at Freedom's ſhrine:

Who, like another ALFRED, ſtood,
Without a Guard, her Friend;
And, jealous of one ſubject's Blood,
Would to his Subjects bend!

Nor ſhall a BRITISH TULLY, led
By ſome fair Demon, all in red,
With Wizard Wand and Quixot Stride,
Drive Freedom from a BOURBON's ſide.
No — from his eye the duſt is blown,
And LOUIS courts her to his throne!
In ſpite of fulminating ROME,
The SPANIARD's Hell denouncing doom,
The SWEDE's gall'd ſpirit, RUSSIA's rage,
And all the tyrants of the age!
LOUIS, with riſing ſons around,
By millions, as their father, crown'd;
By Heaven's own thunder ſhall defend
The Laws, which TULLY cannot mend!

Thus, ſhall his Throne eſtabliſh'd ſtand,
The Poor ſhall guard it in the land,
The Rich their Mines diſdain;
The well-paid Soldier court the ſcar,
Th' undaunted Female meet the war,
Their Sons attend the train!

Big ſhall their ſouls in battle feel,
Inflam'd againſt a new Baſtile,
To hide their babes unborn!
Againſt the Pride of high-ſtall'd prieſts,
Who, DIVES like, maintain'd their feaſts,
And left the poor forlorn!

Againſt the Nobles' Turkiſh claim,
From age to age the tyrant's aim,
To rob the Peaſant's Neſt *;
To ſqueeze the blood from all his veins,
The hard-earn'd remnant of his gains,
And let him die diſtreſs'd!

Can TULLY's heart, obdurate ſtill,
Wiſh even an Enemy ſo ill,
As thus to be undone!
Again to feel thoſe ſtorms of woe,
Which FRANCE, no longer now our foe,
Felt — conquer'd all by one!

O B——! from whom the Tears of Nature ſtart,
With INDIAN wrongs around thy heart,
What evil Genius drove
Thy Patriot ſoul to Poland warm;
The God of Nature's works to ſtorm,
And fight againſt his Love!

Let his kind rays, whoſe ſolar beam
Melt by degrees the frozen ſtream,
Thy wonted fires recal!
Thaw the clear current of thy blood,
And animate the purple flood
To feel alike for all!

Thou Prince of Peace! whoſe kingdom ſoon ſhall come!
Whoſe heart, for all, bled ſympathy and love!
Let no proud CÆSAR bind a ſecond ROME
With chains, which Time may ne'er again remove.

This flame of Freedom muſt precede
Thy promis'd reign of grace;
The age Milleunial is decreed,
But War's alarms muſt ceaſe.

The Goſpel ſound, on every ſhore,
In Peace alone prevails;
The ſmall, ſtill voice amidſt the roar
Of doubling thunder fails.

But let the Muſe enraptur'd riſe,
To paint new ſcenes before her eyes!
Lo, Freedom's friends, with many an oar,
Heave high her waves on BONNY's ſhore!
With ſinleſs Commerce ſpread our fame,
And touch drain'd AFRICA with ſhame,
In mutual bluſhes hide the face,
With tears of blood for all her murder'd race!
Not MACBETH's train of ſpectred Kings
Should ſtrike us more — when conſcience ſtings —
O God! forgive this guilty land!
Blood ill becomes a Chriſtian's hand!
Let the world at laſt behold
BRITAIN, not the ſlave of gold.
Firſt among the nations free,
Let the reſt reſemble thee;
Teach them univerſal love,
Copy thus the realms above.
O give — to ſave what Heav'n affords,
Thy King, thy Commons, and thy Lords!
Leſt God ſhould plunge thy Foreſts in the wave —
Poor AFRIC Peace, and Freedom to her ſlave!

Lond. Chron. PINDARICUS.

* *Vide Cowper's Taſk.*

A MOTHER *to her* WAKING INFANT.

NOW in thy dazzling half-op'd eye,
Thy curled noſe, and lip awry,
Thy up-hoiſt arms, and noddling head,
And little chin with cryſtal ſpread,
Poor helpleſs thing! what do I ſee,
That I ſhould ſing of thee?
From thy poor tongue no accents come,
Which can but rub thy toothleſs gum:
Small underſtanding boaſts thy face,
Thy ſhapeleſs limbs, nor ſtep, nor grace;
A few ſhort words thy feats may tell,
And yet I love thee well.

When ſudden wakes the bitter ſhriek,
And redder ſwells thy little cheek;
When rattled keys thy woe beguile,
And thro' the wet eye gleams the ſmile,
Still for thy weakly ſelf is ſpent
Thy little ſilly plaint.

But when thy friends are in diſtreſs,
Thou'lt laugh and chuckle ne'er the leſs;
Nor e'en with ſympathy be ſmitten,
Tho' all are ſad but thee and kitten;
Yet, little varlet that thou art,
Thou twitcheſt at the heart.

Thy roſy cheek, ſo ſoft and warm;
Thy pinky hand, and dimpled arm;
Thy ſilken locks that ſcantly peep,
With gold-tip'd ends, where circle deep
Around thy neck in harmleſs grace
So ſoft and ſleekly hold their place,
Might harder hearts with kindneſs fill,
And gain our right good will.

Each paſſing clown beſtows his bleſſing;
Thy mouth is worn with old wives kiſſing;
E'en lighter looks the gloomy eye
Of ſurly ſenſe, when thou art by;
And yet I think, whoe'er they be,
They love thee not like me.

Perhaps when time ſhall add a few
Short years to thee, tho' 'it love me too.
Then wilt thou thro' life's weary way
Become my ſure and cheering ſtay:
Wilt care for me, and be my hold,
When I am weak and old.

Thou'lt liſten to my lengthen'd tale,
And pity me when I am frail—
But ſee, the ſweepy ſpinning fly
Upon the window takes thine eye.
Go to thy little ſenſeleſs play—
Thou doſt not heed my lay.

SONNET,

of FAUSTINA MARATTI ZAPPI,

To a Lady, with whom ſhe ſuppoſes her huſband to have been formerly in Love.

O NYMPH, whoſe powerful charms his heart could gain,
Whom I deſire with duteous love to pleaſe,
Thy praiſe he ſtill reſounds in every ſtrain,
Thy hair, thy lips, thy wit, and graceful eaſe.
Tell me, if e'er, by thy ſoft voice addreſs'd,
Silent was he, or could unmov'd appear?
Were looks perturb'd, and proud, to thee expreſs'd?
Such looks as force from me the frequent tear!
Alas! I've heard, in former times his eyes,
Kindled by thine, his ardent flame reveal'd;
And then—but thy averted face I ſee,
And conſcious bluſhes on thy cheeks ariſe:
O ſpeak!—Ah, no! thy lips, by ſilence ſeal'd,
Muſt ne'er confeſs his heart attach'd to thee.

The NEGRO'S COMPLAINT. *By Mr* Cowper, *author of the* Taſk, *&c.*

FORC'D from home, and all its pleaſures,
Afric's coaſt I left forlorn;
To increaſe a ſtranger's treaſures,
O'er the raging billows borne.

Men from Europe bought and ſold me,
Paid my price in paltry gold;
But tho' their's they have inroll'd me,
Minds are never to be ſold.

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are Europe's rights, I aſk,
Me from my delights to ſever?
Me to torture? Me to taſk?

Fleecy locks, and black complexion,
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim:
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in White and Black the *ſame.*

Why did all-creating Nature
Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs muſt fan it, tears muſt water,
Sweat of ours muſt dreſs the ſoil.

Think, you Maſters iron-hearted,
Sitting at your jovial boards;
Think how many Blacks have ſmarted
For the ſweets your cane affords.

Is there, as you ſometimes tell us,
Is there one who reigns on high?
Has he bid you buy and ſell us,
Speaking from his throne the ſky?

Aſk him, if your knotted ſcourges,
Fetters, blood-extorting ſcrews,
Are the means that duty urges,
Agents for his will to uſe?

Hark! he anſwers: Wild Tornados,
Strewing yonder ſea with wrecks,
Waſting towns, plantations, meadows,
Is the voice with which he ſpeaks.

He, foreſeeing what vexations
Afric's ſons ſhould undergo,
Fix'd theſe Tyrants habitations,
Where his whirlwinds anſwer, *No.*

By our blood in Afric waſted,
E'er our necks receiv'd the chain;
By the ſorrows that we taſted,
Croſſing in your barks the main;

By our ſufferings ſince ye bought us
To the Man-degrading ſmart,
All ſuſtain'd with patience, taught us
Only by a broken heart;

Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till ſome reaſon you ſhall find
Worthier of regard, and ſtronger,
Than the colour of our kind.

Slaves to Gold,—whoſe ſordid dealings
Tarniſh all your boaſted powers,
Prove that you have human feelings,
E'er you proudly queſtion ours.

HIS

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

Warſaw, Dec. 28. The Diet held its laſt ſeſſion on the 23d inſtant, but on account of the Chriſtmas holidays, adjourned till to-morrow. This ſeſſion was very intereſting. The Diet were informed, that Prince Adam Czartoriſki, deputy from the King and the republic at the court of Dreſden, had on the 12th of this month a conference with Count de Loos and the Privy Counſellor de Gutſchmidt, the Elector's commiſſioners, in which the latter declared, "That his Electoral Highneſs, previous to his entering into any negotiation reſpecting the acceptation of the hereditary crown of Poland, wiſhed to have a clear and preciſe explanation of the interior poſition of the republic and its foreign connections, relative to the treaties in which they had ſtipulated the guaranty of the principles of the Polish conſtitution, eſpecially the rights which Ruſſia might pretend to in that reſpect; that he wiſhed, above all, to know what were the preſent ſentiments of the court of Peterſburg, as to the ſupporting of thoſe principles which they had guaranteed, with others, by the treaty of 1775; and for the better elucidating of that ſubject, he wiſhed and adviſed the republic to make a formal notification to the ſaid court, of the new conſtitution, and the change made in the ancient principles with regard to the hereditary ſucceſſion, in the ſame manner as that communication had already been made to the two courts of Vienna and Berlin."—Theſe overtures, the news of which was brought by an expreſs from Dreſden, occaſioned ſome nuncios of the oppoſition party to move, that ſome eccleircifſemens ſhould be given touching the anſwer of the court of Vienna to the notification of the new conſtitution, the negotiations relative to the treaty of commerce projected with Pruſſia, on thoſe on which they had attempted to conclude a treaty with the Porte, and in general reſpecting the preſent political ſituation of Poland with regard to other powers. The miniſter for foreign affairs gave them all the intelligence on theſe different ſubjects which his place authoriſed him to do. But the mention of the treaties, which had ſubmitted the Poliſh conſtitution to the guaranty of foreign Sovereigns, inflamed the patriotiſm of M Soltyk, nuncio from Cracow. He pointed out the principle which the court of Berlin itſelf had eſtabliſhed, in ſpeaking of this guaranty; namely, that ſuch a guaranty of the conſtitution of a free people is an attack on their independence, and that the guarantees are in reality its Sovereigns. M. Soltyk ſpoke with great heat on the occaſion, and was with ſome difficulty calmed. The Diet, however, at length reſolved to make the ſame notification to the court of Peterſburg as they had to thoſe of Vienna and Berlin.

DENMARK.

The following is a liſt of the number of veſſels belonging to the different nations which have paſſed the Sound in the courſe of the year 1791.

Engliſh,	3720	Hollanders,	1736
Daniſh,	1394	Bremers,	135
Ruſſians,	34	Hamburgers,	104
Dantzickers,	239	Roſtockers,	318
Papenbergers,	125	Courlanders,	34
German,	46	Portugueſe,	23
Lubeckers,	86	French,	88
Oldenburgers,	46	American,	45
Pruſſians,	430	Spaniſh, -	28
Swediſh,	1816	Venetian, -	5
Total -		10,452	

GERMANY.

The following are the circular letters of the K. of Pruſſia and the Emperor, written to all their miniſters in the Empire, on the treaty of alliance between them.

King of Pruſſia's Letter.

Berlin, Dec. 6. 1791. It is with great concern that I have been informed of the ill-founded reports, propagated in the empire, relative to the ſuppoſed dangerous influence which the happy alliance, lately entered into between the Emperor and myſelf, might have over the rights and the free conſtitution of the Germanic body. Although the certainty of this monarch's patriotic views as well as mine, might have been ſufficient to remove all cauſes of alarm among diſtruſtful people, and might have convinced them that, in an alliance purely defenſive, and conditionally eſtabliſhed on our perſonal friendſhip, it was impoſſible that we could have any views hoſtile to the laws and the welfare of the empire; yet, in order entirely to remove all kinds of ſiniſter interpretations, and contrary to our

honeſt views, I charge you expreſsly to make known, wherever it ſhall be expedient, "that the maintenance of the conſtitution and of the rights of the empire, forms one of the baſes of the union ſo happily entered into between the Emperor and myſelf; and that, from the moment of our happy alliance, we have agreed on this guarantee in the moſt obligatory and ſacred manner.

I make no doubt but after this declaration, the alarms which ſome evil-minded perſons may have raiſed and propagated on this ſubject, will make room for that confidence which we deſerve on the part of our co-eſtates, and that they will be ready to do juſtice to the candour and ſincerity of the ſentiment which we eagerly make known on this occaſion.

The Emperor's Letter.

His Majeſty the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia have thought it the intereſt of their reſpective ſtates, to enter into a formal alliance; and the preliminaries of a defenſive treaty, which will ſoon be concluded, have already been ſigned here. The Emperor had flattered himſelf with the hopes that this harmony and union would be univerſally conſidered as a happy event, and very deſirable for the maintenance of peace in Europe and the tranquillity of Germany. It is not, therefore, without the greateſt aſtoniſhment, that their Majeſties have been informed that ſome odious and improbable reports, propagated by ill minded people, relative to ſome private views, and probable conſequences of this new alliance, have made a diſagreeable impreſſion on ſome minds. His Imperial Majeſty wiſhes for nothing ſo earneſtly, as to convince his co-eſtates of the empire, that his views are invariably directed towards the maintenance of the conſtitution of the empire, and the general proſperity of Germany.

It is therefore with concern, that his Majeſty is informed that, on an occaſion which was ſo unlikely to produce any alarms, doubts ſhould notwithſtanding have ariſen in ſeveral ſtates of the empire, relative to the unfavourable influences which this alliance may produce.

Although it be not uſual here to make explanations relative to odious reports propagated by evil minded or ignorant perſons, but, on the contrary, let every proceeding be always ſubmitted to the judgement of impartial men, as the only mode of finally triumphing over all kinds of miſrepreſentation, his Majeſty is notwithſtanding deſirous that you declare to the court at which you are reſident, whenever the nature of circumſtances, or a favourable opportunity, ſhall offer, that the maintenance and the guarantee of the Germanic empire form one of the fundamental and eſſential baſes of the alliance ſo happily entered into between his Majeſty the Emperor and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, and that their Majeſties are, from the firſt, united in the defence and guarantee of the Germanic conſtitution.

His Imperial Majeſty has, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, given to the world ſo many unequivocal proofs of his juſtice, equity, and moderation; and he has ſhewn towards his co-eſtates of the empire in particular, whenever an opportunity offered, ſo much affection for the Germanic body, ſo much intereſt for the general welfare of the Empire and of each eſtate in particular, that, even without this ſacred aſſurance, there could be no room to doubt the purity of his zeal, of his views, and of his intentions.

It is therefore to be hoped, and for the ſake of the eſtates of the empire it is much to be wiſhed, that, inſtead of vain ſolicitudes, an unbounded confidence will be renewed, and that juſtice will every where be done to the integrity and the candid ſentiments of the two courts; ſuch as, without all doubt, they deſerve, by the ſincere regard and the indefatigable zeal which they manifeſt for the empire.

ITALY.

Venice, Dec. 10. Intelligence has been received here from Zante, that, on the 2d ultimo, an earthquake happened there, which demoliſhed many houſes and public buildings; that above ſixty perſons had periſhed in the ruins; and alſo that every village throughout the iſland had ſuffered much upon that occaſion. The ſame account mentions, that the plague had again broken out with fury in the Morea. *Lond. Gaz.*

FRANCE.

On Nov. 16. the miniſter ſtated to the Aſſembly the meaſures taken by the King with reſpect to the countenance given to the emigrants by foreign powers. The Auſtrian Netherlands firſt attracted his attention; and on

on application to the Emperor, the moſt peremptory orders had been given to prevent them from collecting in too great numbers, in any one place, from appearing in military array, or being ſupplied with any of the implements of war.

The conſtitution of the German Empire rendered it impracticable to proceed with equal diſpatch in other places; but his Majeſty had alſo called upon the Emperor to interpoſe his good offices as the head of it, and required the Electors of Treves and Mayence, &c. &c. to cauſe the neceſſary orders to be given for the exact obſervance of the law of nations, and the diſperſing and preventing all aſſemblages that indicate hoſtility to France.

The miniſter of juſtice gave an account of the meaſures he had taken in execution of the general amneſty.

The Aſſembly proceeded, Nov. 17. on the decree againſt the refractory clergy.

The articles paſſed are,

1. Within eight days from the publication of the preſent decree, all the eccleſiaſtics, except thoſe who have conformed to the decree of the 27th November laſt, ſhall be bound to preſent themſelves before the municipality of the place of their reſidence, there take the civic oath in the terms of article 5. of part 2. of the conſtitution, and to ſign the minute of it, which ſhall be drawn up for them without expence.

2. At the expiration of the above interval, every municipality ſhall tranſmit to the directory of the department, by means of the diſtrict, a liſt of the eccleſiaſtics reſiding in their territory, diſtinguiſhing thoſe who ſhall have taken the civic oath, and thoſe who ſhall have refuſed it.

3. Thoſe of the miniſters of the Catholic worſhip who have ſet the example of ſubmiſſion to the laws, and of attachment to their country, by taking the oath of fidelity preſcribed by the decree of November 27. 1790, and have not retracted it, are exempted from all new formalities. They are invariably maintained in all the rights which were ſecured to them by the former decrees.

4. With reſpect to the other eccleſiaſtics, none of them can in future receive, demand, or obtain penſion, or allowance, from the public treaſury, but by repreſenting the proof of their having taken the civic oath, agreeably to the 1ſt article of this decree. The treaſurers, receivers, or payers, who ſhall make payments contrary to the tenor of this decree, ſhall be condemned to reſtitution of the amount and the loſs of their places.

The miniſter of the home department produced diſpatches, which the commiſſioners of the King, employed for the purpoſe of reſtoring the tranquillity of Avignon, had addreſſed to him by an extraordinary courier.

They announce, "That their endeavours had ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of the unfortunate inhabitants, whom the ruffians of the army of Monteux, called Petriot, pillaged and maſſacred with impunity. The French troops are in poſſeſſion of Carpentras and Avignon, to the great diſpleaſure of theſe ruffians.—Thoſe who had fled from conſternation now return to their homes. One Lecuyer had pillaged the inhabitants of Avignon; he was maſſacred.—His friends took occaſion to ravage the town, and, under the pretext of avenging his death, killed all the perſons of probity."

On Nov. 26. the Aſſembly decreed a deputation of twenty-four members to the King, the object of which was:

1. "To expreſs the anxious ſolicitude of the houſe on the dangers which threaten the country from the combined machinations of the expatriated Frenchmen, aſſembled in arms upon the Rhine, and the private foes to the ſyſtem now adopted in France.

2. To intimate how happy the Aſſembly would feel in learning what efficacious meaſures the King has adopted to do away thoſe rebellious meetings; and how he had applied, in order to accompliſh that end, to the Electors of Triers and Mentz, and to the Biſhop of Spires.

3. To teſtify a wiſh of ſeeing a proper military apparatus diſplayed, the more *forcibly* to engage thoſe Princes to reſpect the law of nations, if they perſiſted in protecting the emigrant foes of France.

4. To pray the executive power to negotiate with the German princes, whoſe *property* the preſent law of France confiſcated."

On Nov. 29. the Aſſembly by decree granted 10,370,912 livres required by the King, for aſſiſtance to be afforded to St Domingo, and for the expedition which he has ordered, for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing order; out of which ſum, to be furniſhed by the funds deſtined to extraordinary expences, 3,456,970 livres, 13 ſous, 4 deniers, ſhall be immediately paid to the miniſter of the marine, to be accounted for by him to the National Aſſembly.

On Dec. 4. about four in the afternoon, the Preſident read a note from the King, announcing his intention of coming down to the Aſſembly at ſix, at which hour the King entered, ſurrounded by his miniſters, took his place, and delivered the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen,

I have taken your meſſage of the 26th of laſt month into deep conſideration. In a caſe that involves the honour of the French people, and the ſafety of the empire, I thought it my duty to be myſelf the bearer of my anſwer. The nation cannot but applaud theſe communications between its elected and its hereditary repreſentatives.

You have invited me to take deciſive meaſures

ſures to effect a ceſſation of thoſe external aſſemblages which keep up a hateful diſquiet and fermentation in the boſom of France, render neceſſary an oppreſſive augmentation of expence, and expoſe liberty to greater danger than an open and declared war. You deſire me to cauſe declarations to be made to the neighbouring princes, who, contrary to the rules of good neighbourhood, and the principles of the law of nations, protect thoſe aſſemblages, that the nation can no longer ſuffer this want of reſpect, and theſe ſources of hoſtility. Finally, you have given me to underſtand, that one general emotion is felt by the nation, and that the cry of all the French is for war, in preference to a ruinous and degrading patience.

Gentlemen, I have long thought that our circumſtances required great circumſpection in our meaſures; that having ſcarcely yet weathered the agitations and the ſtorms of a revolution, and in the firſt eſſays of an infant conſtitution, no means ought to be neglected that could preſerve France from the innumerable evils of war, theſe means I have always employed. On the one hand, I have done every thing to recal the French emigrants to the boſom of their country, and induce them to ſubmit to the new laws which a great majority of the nation has adopted; on the other, I have employed amicable intimations. I have cauſed formal and preciſe requiſitions to be made, to divert the neighbouring princes from giving them a ſupport calculated to flatter their hopes, and encourage them in their raſh deſigns.

The Emperor has done all that was to be expected from a faithful ally, by forbidding and diſperſing all aſſemblages within his ſtates.

My meaſures at the courts of other princes have not been equally ſucceſsful. Unaccommodating anſwers have been given to my requiſitions.

Theſe unjuſt refuſals call for reſolutions of another kind. The nation has manifeſted its wiſhes. You have collected them, you have weighed the conſequences, you have expreſſed them to me by your meſſage. Gentlemen, you have not anticipated me. As the repreſentative of the people, I felt the people's injuries; and I am now to inform you of the reſolution I have taken to purſue reparation.

I have cauſed a declaration to be made to the Elector of Treves, that if before the 15th of January he do not put a ſtop within his ſtates to all collecting of troops, and all hoſtile diſpoſitions on the part of the French, who have taken refuge in them, I ſhall no longer conſider him but as the enemy of France. [Shouts of applauſe, and *Vive le Roi.*] I ſhall cauſe ſimilar declarations to be made to all who favour aſſemblages contrary to the tranquillity of the kingdom; and by ſecuring to foreigners all the protection which they ought to expect from our laws, I ſhall have a right to demand a ſpeedy and complete reparation of all the injuries which Frenchmen may have received.

I have written to the Emperor to engage him to continue his good offices, and, if neceſſary, to exert his authority as head of the empire, to avert the evils which the obſtinacy of certain members of the Germanic body, if longer perſiſted in, cannot fail to occaſion. Much may undoubtedly be expected from his interpoſition, ſupported by the powerful influence of his example; but I am at the ſame time making the moſt proper military arrangements to render theſe declarations reſpected.

And if they ſhall not be attended to, then, Gentlemen, it will only remain for me to propoſe war; war, which a people who has ſolemnly renounced conqueſt never makes without neceſſity; but which a nation, happy and free, knows how to undertake when its own ſafety—when honour commands.

But, in courageouſly abandoning ourſelves to this reſolution, let us haſten to employ the only means that can aſſure its ſucceſs. Turn your attention, Gentlemen, to the ſtate of the finances; confirm the national credit; watch over the public fortune. Let your deliberations, always governed by conſtitutional principles, take a grand, high ſpirited and authoritative courſe, the only one that befits the legiſlators of a great empire. Let the conſtituted powers reſpect themſelves, to be reſpected; let them give mutual aid, inſtead of mutual impediment; and finally, let it appear that they are diſtinct, but not enemies. It is time to ſhew to foreign nations that the French people, their repreſentatives and their King are but one.

It is to this union, and alſo, let us never forget it, to the reſpect we pay to the government of other ſtates, that the ſafety, conſideration, and the glory of the empire are attached.

For me, Gentlemen, it would be in vain to endeavour to ſurround with diſguſts the exerciſe of the authority which is confided to me. In the face of all France I declare, that nothing ſhall weary my perſeverance, or relax my efforts. It ſhall not be owing to me that the law does not become the protection of the citizen and the terror of the diſturber. I ſhall faithfully preſerve the depoſit of the conſtitution, and no conſideration ſhall determine me to ſuffer it to be infringed.

If men who wiſh only for diſorder and trouble take occaſion, from this firmneſs, to calumniate my intentions, I will not ſtoop to repel by words the injurious ſuſpicions they may chooſe to circulate. Thoſe who watch the progreſs of government with an at-

tive, but unprejudiced eye, muſt ſee that I never depart from the conſtitutional line, and that I feel profoundly how glorious it is to be the King of a free people!"

This concluſion was followed by long continued ſhouts of, "Bravo, Long live the King of the French."

The Preſident anſwered, "The Aſſembly will take the propoſitions you have made into conſideration, and communicate their determination by a meſſage."

The dryneſs of this anſwer, and the affectation of avoiding the words *Sire*, and *Majeſty*, gave general diſſatisfaction, which was marked by warmly reſuming the acclamations of *Vive le Roi*.

The King withdrew, attended by a deputation, preceded by his miniſters, and eſcorted by the national guard.

Several members moved, that the ſpeech ſhould be printed, and ſent to the eighty-three departments.

Mr Bazire moved, to add the Preſident's anſwer, to ſhew to France, that, in circumſtances calculated to inſpire enthuſiaſm, the Aſſembly had guarded againſt it.

M. Daverhoult ſaid, the anſwer might be worthy of the Aſſembly; but it did not accord with the ſpeech, which contained no propoſitions.

The ſpeech was ordered to be printed, and ſent to the departments

The miniſter of war deſired to be heard. "The King," he ſaid, "wiſhes for peace; he has neglected no means of ſecuring it: but he thinks it his duty to ſupport theſe pacific meaſures by a vigorous line of conduct. His Majeſty has charged me to give orders for aſſembling 150,000 men on the frontiers within a month. I am confident this is not only poſſible but eaſy. We muſt remove this ſpirit of diſcouragement, which would repreſent France as ſtripped of her political influence; we muſt ſhew that it is the ſame nation, the ſame power that fought under Lewis XIV.; we muſt prove, that the glory of an age belongs not to a ſingle man.

I know that, at the very moment when the government is making every diſpoſition for war, thoſe very men who were the moſt clamorous for it ſurround all our meaſures with ſuſpicion. But you, Gentlemen, will diſconcert ſuch manœuvres; and they will not eaſily perſuade a great nation, that liberty is to be defended by mere words.

I ſhall ſet out, in a few days, by the King's orders, to aſſure myſelf of the ſtate of the frontiers and the army. I ſhall ſpeak to the officers and the ſoldiers in the name of the national grandeur, and of their own intereſt, ſince the French deſerters vow an implacable hatred to thoſe who continue faithful.

I ſhall tell them, that the word *treaſon* is not peculiar to any language, and that in the day of war all uncertainty is a crime by the laws both of honour and of reaſon. Finally, I ſhall inſpire the brave national guards, the firſt founders of liberty, with the love of diſcipline.

During my abſence, I ſhall commit the charge of my department to one of my colleagues; and ſuch is my confidence, that I invoke reſponſibility on my own head for all the orders that ſhall be given by the King, and counterſigned by M. Deleſſart, the miniſter for foreign affairs.

Three armies appear to me to be neceſſary. — To command them, Meſſ. Rochambeau, Lukner, and Fayette, are pointed out by the voice of their country—and the voice of their country and that of the King are now but one. [Three ſeveral plaudits.]

His Majeſty wiſhes that it were in his power to raiſe M. Rochambeau and M Luckner to the rank of Marſhals of France. A law prevents him; but is not the ſupreme law the ſafety of our country?

A ſupply of money will be neceſſary; but France will not weigh money in the ſcale againſt liberty. Beſides, this increaſe of expence ought to be leſs alarming to the creditors of the ſtate, than the continuation of uncertainty and anarchy; that the moment war is declared, property will be more than ever protected. — Terrible on the frontiers, tranquil within the kingdom—ſuch ought to be our ſituation—that the payment of taxes, the protection of our colonies, confidence in the government, and reſpect for the powers that preſerve a neutrality, may enſure ſucceſs to a war undertaken only for the intereſt of the people and the maintenance of the conſtitution.

In the vaſt, and perhaps bold enterpriſe which I have conceived, ſome of its details have perhaps eſcaped. I can, however, ſay, with the approbation of my conſcience, that I have diligently employed my time ſince my acceſſion to the miniſtry.

I hope not to neglect any one of the parts confided to my vigilance. The King aids me in my labours. His exertions for the public good will one day be known, and will redouble the attachment to his perſon of all thoſe who, like myſelf, have attached their fate to the liberty of France."

This ſpeech was loudly and often applauded. Several members moved that it ſhould be printed.

The Aſſembly ordered the ſpeech to be inſerted in the minutes, printed, diſtributed, and tranſmitted to the eighty-three departments.

In conſequence of the King's ſpeech, the Aſſembly, on the 17th, preſented the following addreſs to his Majeſty.

"Sire, In the language which your Majeſty

fty held to them, the National Aſſembly recognife the King of the French They feel more than ever how truly valuable is harmony between the two branches of power, and a frank communication, which is the deſire and will be the welfare of the empire.

Sire, the Aſſembly will fix all their attention on the deciſive meaſures which you announce; and if the order of events ſhall make the meaſures neceſſary, they promiſe to your Majeſty more true glory than was ever obtained by any of your anceſtors.

They promiſe to Europe the new ſpectacle of a great people, outraged in its immutable love of liberty, arming the hand in union with the heart.

Every where the French people will oppoſe themſelves with vigour to their enemies, from the Rhine to the Pyrenees, from the Alps to the ocean. All France ſhall be covered by the regards of a good King, and by ſoldiers intrepid and faithful.

Behold, Sire, the family that deſerve your heart—theſe are your friends—theſe will never abandon you.

All the repreſentatives of the French people—all the Frenchmen guarantee, on their heads, the defence of a conſtitution to which they have ſworn, and of a beloved King whoſe throne they have eſtabliſhed."

On Dec. 19. the miniſter of juſtice preſented an account of decrees lately preſented for the royal ſanction. To the decree againſt the nonjuring clergy was affixed the Veto—The King will examine.

M. la Fayette, Dec. 24. appeared at the bar, and delivered the following addreſs:

"The National Aſſembly know my principles and my ſentiments. I ſhall confine myſelf to expreſſing how much I feel the marks of approbation which the Aſſembly beſtowed on the choice which the King has been pleaſed to make of me, and to profeſſing my profound reſpect for the repreſentatives of the French nation, and my unalterable devotion to the maintenance of the French conſtitution."

This addreſs was received with loud and repeated plaudits.

The miniſter for foreign affairs preſented the anſwers of ſeveral courts to the King's notification of his acceptance of the conſtitution.

The King of Denmark, Nov. 11.—I have always applauded the meaſures which your Majeſty has taken for the good of the nation; and I truſt you will do juſtice to the eagerneſs with which I ſhall return the friendſhip of which you give me new aſſurances.

The King of Naples, Oct. 11.—I have read the communication of the events which concern your Majeſty in the preſent ſtate of the French monarchy. Be aſſured of the ſincere and zealous intereſt which I have taken, and ſhall always take, in whatever regards your perſon.

The Elector Palatine, Nov 11.—I have received the notification of your Majeſty's acceptance of the conſtitution decreed by the French nation. Not only are my invariable attachment to your Majeſty, the proximity of the Palatine to ſome of the provinces of your kingdom, and the good underſtanding that has hitherto ſubſiſted between our reſpective ſubjects, ſure pledges of the particular intereſt which I take in this important event; but it excites a warm deſire of participating in the perfect content and tranquillity of your Majeſty, and all your Royal Family, to the ſtrengthening of the French monarchy, and the producing of a benign influence on the ſeveral ſtates of Europe.

The Arch-Ducheſs, Governeſs of the Low Countries, Nov. 12.—I am informed of your Majeſty's having accepted and ſanctioned a new conſtitution for your kingdom. I earneſtly wiſh that this new reſolution may produce you a laſting ſatisfaction, and become a ſource of happineſs to the monarchy and the nation.

The Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, Nov. 22. —The reſpectful part which I take in all events that concern your Majeſty, equals my attachment to your auguſt perſon. Accept my thanks for the notification of your acceptance of the new conſtitution. I pray conſtantly for whatever may contribute to your Majeſty's glory and happineſs, and the proſperity of your reign.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, Nov. 8. I pray, with all my heart, that the acceptance of the conſtitution, which you have preſented to me in the name of the nation, may bring your Majeſty all the ſatisfaction and happineſs which you deſerve on ſo many accounts.

The Duke of Wurtemberg, Dec. 12.—I have received your Majeſty's letter with reſpect and gratitude. Be aſſured of the intereſt I ſhall always take in whatever concerns your Majeſty's ſacred perſon.

The Landgrave of Baden, Dec. 3.—Your Majeſty cannot doubt the attachment which I ſhall always preſerve for your ſacred perſon, and the prayers which I ſhall put up for your happineſs.

The Republic of Venice.—The gracious expreſſions of friendſhip contained in your Majeſty's letter, were received by the ſenate with the greateſt ſatisfaction, and the moſt lively gratitude. The republic, firm in its ancient uſage of regarding the proſperity of the Crown of France as its own, continues to form the moſt ardent wiſhes for your Majeſty's glory, and the happineſs of your reign.

The Republic of Genoa, Nov. 16.—We have

have received the letter intimating that your Majesty has accepted the constitutional act presented to you by the nation. We take this occasion of assuring your Majesty, that we continue to take a lively interest in all that concerns your august person, and the prosperity of your reign. We repeat our requests for the preservation of our rights, agreeable to the treaties which unite the two nations in a perfect correspondence, and which we shall always consider it as our glory to maintain.

The Republic of Valais, Nov. 20.—Your Majesty having communicated to us your acceptation of the constitution presented to you by the French nation, we have the honour to assure you, that we take the most lively interest in whatever can contribute to the honour and the glory of your Majesty and the nation, and the strengthening of our alliance. We form the most sincere and ardent vows for the preservation of your sacred person, and of all the Royal Family.

The minister then stated, that the King had not received an answer to his application to the Helvetic Body for an extension of the general amnesty to the soldiers of the regiment of Chateau-Vieux, condemned to the galleys for mutiny; but that, from a letter from one of the Cantons, adopted and circulated by the Canton of Zurich—setting forth that the offence of these soldiers was purely military, unconnected with the French revolution, and that, however desirous the Helvetic body might be to comply with the wishes of his most Christian Majesty, the punishment of it was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline among their troops—there was reason to believe that the application would be ineffectual.

Spain.—His Majesty was informed by a letter signed by Count Florida Blanca, the Spanish minister, that the King his master had given orders to the governor of the Spanish part of St Domingo to observe the most strict neutrality with respect to the insurrection in the French part; but that, if bodies of the blacks should be formed for the purposes of plunder, piracy, and the destruction of the whites, then to aid the latter with provisions, arms, and ammunition, to employ all his forces by sea and land to protect them, taking care at the same time to prevent the contagion from reaching the Spanish part of the island, and for that purpose to form a line of troops on the frontier.

The King of Spain being also informed that his sending a minister to the Swiss Cantons had given umbrage to the Court of France, had ordered his Charge d'Affaires to explain, that the person so sent had been appointed five years ago, and that the principal object of his mission was to obtain a continuation of the recruiting for Spain in Switzerland.

The Emperor—Transmitted to the King, in January last, the complaints to the Diet of the Empire on the abolition of the feudal system in the lands possessed by several German Princes in Alsace and Lorraine. The King, in his answer, justified the decrees of the National Assembly, declined the interposition of the Germanic body, and renewed the offer of a just indemnification to the parties interested. This answer was submitted to the diet of Ratisbon, and the *Conclusum* of the diet was, that all things, both temporal and spiritual, must be put upon their ancient footing, agreeable to the treaties and conventions.

It is to be observed, that the National Assembly had abolished all jurisdiction, metropolitan and diocesan, exercised by foreign prelates; an abolition that fell chiefly on the Archbishops of Mayence and Treves, and the Bishops of Spire and Basle.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to the circles of the Empire confirming the above *Conclusum*, and the following letter to the King.

"Leopold II. Emperor and King of the Romans, &c. Pursuant to our Constitutional laws, we have communicated to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, on the one part, the complaints of the vassals of our Empire, which, agreeably to the wishes of our Electoral College, we transmitted amicably to you on the 14th Dec. last, and on the other, the answer returned by your Majesty.—The more we have considered this affair, the more we must regret that your Majesty's answer was not conformable to our just expectation. Besides its not being drawn up in an idiom usual in discussing business between the Empire and your kingdom, we remarked, that it called in question the competence of the vassals of the Empire to implore our intervention at the Diet, in order to assure them the same protection of the Emperor and the Empire, which protected their interests on occasion of public pacifications.

To judge from the tenor of your answer, your Majesty, no doubt, supposed, that all the possessions of our vassals in dispute were subject to the supremacy of your Crown, so as to make it free to dispose of them as the public utility seems to require, provided a just indemnification were given. But if your Majesty will take the trouble of examining more attentively the public pacifications in question, as well as all the other treaties between the Empire and France, since 1648, it will not surely escape your perspicuity, that such a supposition cannot be well founded.

You will then ſee moſt clearly, on the one part, what are the lands that have been hitherto transferred to the ſupremacy of your Crown by the conſent of the Emperors and the orders of the Empire; and on the other, that the poſſeſſions of our vaſſals in Alſace, Lorraine, and elſewhere, which have not been transferred to your Crown by a ſimilar conſent, muſt remain in their ancient relation to the Empire, and cannot conſequently be ſubjected to the laws of your kingdom. But with reſpect even to the diſtricts, the ceſſion of which is moſt expreſsly ſtipulated in the treaties, France cannot be ignorant that theſe very treaties have given to the exerciſe of your ſupremacy, in regard to the vaſſals of the Empire, different reſtrictions both ſpiritual and civil, which cannot in any ſhape be arbitrarily overturned by new decrees of your nation.

We have therefore reaſon to complain of the derogations which, ſince the month of Auguſt 1789, have been made to the terms of the ſaid treaties, and infractions which have followed in conſequence, to the prejudice of our rights, of thoſe of the Empire, and of our vaſſals; and we are convinced that we are bound not only to interpoſe in their favour the moſt ſolemn proteſtation, both in our name and the name of the Empire, but alſo to give to the injured all the aid which the dignity of the Imperial Court and the maintenance of the preſent conſtitution require.

Such is the reſolution on which we have determined, and we ſhould already have taken meaſures to ſignify it in the moſt efficacious manner, if your Majeſty's well-known ſentiments of juſtice and equity had not left us the hope of obtaining by an amicable negotiation, in favour of the vaſſals of our Empire, a reintegration full and conformable to the diſpoſition of thoſe treaties.

Your Majeſty's prudence will eaſily perceive the injury which a violation of the promiſes equally binding on both parties reciprocally made to the Empire by your Crown, and even guaranteed by the latter, would do to the title by which the different countries of Alſace and Lorraine have been ſucceſſively transferred to you. It will eaſily diſcover the conſequences not to be calculated which may be produced both in Europe and the other parts of the world, where nations exiſt that have at any time entered into treaties with yours, by ſo manifeſt a proof, that France, without regard to the ſanctity of public promiſes, thinks herſelf at liberty to violate them whenever her own intereſt makes it appear convenient.

Your deſire to cauſe juſtice between nations to be obſerved, and to maintain the friendſhip that ſubſiſts between your kingdom and our empire, will certainly induce you to diſregard this pretended convenience, which cannot be obtained but with the detriment of treaties, and does not allow us to doubt that the inſtances which we now renew to you, both in our name and the name of the Empire, will effect a ceſſation of all the innovations made ſince the beginning of Auguſt 1789, as far as they affect the ſtates and vaſſals of our Empire: that they will operate the re-eſtabliſhment of the latter in the enjoyment of all the revenues of which they have been deprived; and, finally, that the re-eſtabliſhment of all things, on the foot determined by the treaties, will be the conſequence.

We intreat your Majeſty to make known to us if this is your full intention. The more prompt your anſwer, and the more conformable to received cuſtom, the leſs doubt we ſhall entertain of the ſincerity of your deſire, and that of your nation, to cultivate peace and friendſhip with the Empire. We wiſh your Majeſty every thing that can contribute to your happineſs.

"*Given at Vienna, Dec.* 3, 1791."

After reading the Emperor's ratification of the *Concluſum* of the diet, the miniſter informed the Aſſembly that he ſhould lay before them the indemnification agreed upon with the Prince of Lowenſtein.

The Prince of Hohenloe and the Prince of Salm-Salm were diſpoſed to treat on the ſame terms, ſo that the execution of one would almoſt conclude the other two.

Negotiations were alſo going on, and well advanced, with the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Duke of Deux-Ponts and Prince Maximilian; but they required, previous to any agreement, the reimburſement of their revenues on the feudal rights in queſtion, from the 4th of Auguſt 1789.

His Majeſty had charged his new miniſter at Treves to inſiſt on the Elector's diſperſing the aſſemblage of the Emigrants within his States before the 15th of January, on pain of being conſidered as an enemy. He had alſo claimed anew the interpoſition of the Empire, and repreſented to the Emperor the inevitable conſequences of a ſecond refuſal. Inſtructions, to the ſame effect, had been given to M. Legur, the new miniſter at Berlin, and to his other miniſters at the principal German courts.

The Prince Biſhop of Liege had ſent a letter formally diſavowing his having given his citadel, or the Convent of the Capuchins, to the French Emigrants to aſſemble in. But his Majeſty, not thinking this letter ſufficient, had given orders to require that no aſſemblage whatever ſhould be allowed or aid given to the Emigrants in the ſtate of Liege.

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On Dec. 27. the military committee presented a report on the ſtate of the frontiers, the reſult of which was, that they were in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence wherever they were expoſed to attack by land, and from Dunkirk to Huningue, an extent of 160 leagues, guarded by 130,000 effective men; that the arſenals were well ſupplied with arms, eſpecially cannon and ammunition; that the troops of the line in actual ſervice amounted to 100,500 men, the artillery to 37,700, and the volunteer National guards to 85,024,—in all 223,224, effective men; that fifty-four battalions were yet to be formed, and the troops of the line to be augmented to their full complement, which together would raiſe the number of the land forces to 340,000, without including auxiliaries.

The committee therefore propoſed, that there was no ground for debate on a motion for ſending commiſſioners to examine the ſtate of the frontiers; and that the executive power ſhould be charged to accelerate the formation of the volunteer National guards in the departments where they are not yet formed.

The decree propoſed by the military committee, to enable the King to raiſe M. Luckner and M. Rochambeau to the rank of Marſhal of France, was paſſed.

AMERICA.

The following is the Preſident's addreſs to both Houſes of the Federal Legiſlature, delivered in the ſenate-chamber on the opening of Congreſs.

"*Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I meet you, upon the preſent occaſion, with the feelings which are naturally inſpired by a ſtrong impreſſion of the proſperous ſituation of our common country, and by a perſuaſion equally ſtrong, that the labours of the ſeſſion, which has juſt commenced, will, under the guidance of a ſpirit no leſs prudent than patriotic, iſſue in meaſures conducive to the ſtability and increaſe of national proſperity.

Numerous as are the providential bleſſings which demand our grateful acknowledgements; the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the induſtry of the huſbandman is too important to eſcape recollection.

Your own obſervations in your reſpective ſituations will have ſatisfied you of the progreſſive ſtate of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation. In tracing their cauſes, you will have remarked with particular pleaſure the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have ſufficiently contributed; and you will obſerve, with no leſs intereſt, new and deciſive proofs of the increaſing reputation and credit of the nation. But you, nevertheleſs, cannot fail to derive ſatisfaction from the confirmation of theſe circumſtances, which will be diſcloſed in the ſeveral official communications that will be made to you in the courſe of your deliberations.

The rapid ſubſcriptions to the bank of the United States, which completed the ſum allowed to be ſubſcribed in a ſingle day, is among the ſtriking and pleaſing evidences which preſent themſelves, not only of confidence in the government, but of reſource in the community.

In the interval of your receſs, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were ſpecially provided for by the laws and reſolutions of the laſt ſeſſion.

Among the moſt important of theſe is the defence and ſecurity of the weſtern frontiers. To accompliſh it on the moſt humane principles was a primary wiſh.

Accordingly, at the ſame time that treaties have been proviſionally concluded, and other proper means uſed to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendſhip the well-diſpoſed tribes of Indians—effectual meaſures have been adopted to make thoſe of a hoſtile deſcription ſenſible, that a pacification was deſired upon terms of moderation and juſtice.

Theſe meaſures having proved unſucceſsful, it became neceſſary to convince the refractory, of the power of the United States to puniſh their depredations: offenſive operations have therefore been directed—to be conducted, however, as conſiſtently as poſſible with the dictates of humanity. Some of theſe have been crowned with full ſucceſs, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed were carried on under the authority, and at the expence, of the United States, by the militia of Kentucky, whoſe enterpriſe, intrepidity, and good conduct, are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are ſtill continued to the deluded tribes, and conſiderable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further oppoſition, removed from their former ſituations, and placed themſelves under the immediate protection of the United States.

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It is ſincerely to deſired that all need of coertion in future may ceaſe, and that an intimate intercourſe may ſucceed, calculated to advance the happineſs of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it ſeems neceſſary—

That they ſhould experience the benefits of an impartial diſpenſation of juſtice.

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main ſource of diſcontent and war, ſhould be ſo defined and regulated as to obviate impoſition, and, as far as may be practicable, controverſy concerning the reality and extent of the alienations which are made.

That commerce with them ſhould be prohibited under regulations tending to ſecure an equitable deportment towards them, and that ſuch rational experiments ſhould be made for imparting to them the bleſſings of civilization as may from time to time ſuit their condition.

That the executive power of the United States ſhould be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accuſtomed, for uniting their immediate intereſts with the preſervation of peace. And

That efficacious proviſion ſhould be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all thoſe who, by violating their rights, ſhall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the Union.

A ſyſtem coreſponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whoſe happineſs materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honourable to the national character as comformable to the dictates of ſound policy.

The powers ſpecially veſted in me by the act laying certain duties on diſtilled ſpirits, which reſpect the ſub-diviſions of the diſtricts into ſurveys, the appointment of officers, and the aſſignment of compenſations, have likewiſe been carried into effect. In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived that there muſt have been difficulty in ſuch an adjuſtment of the rates of compenſation, as would conciliate a reaſonable competency, with a proper regard to the limits preſcribed by the law. It is hoped, that the circumſpection which has been uſed will be found in the reſult to have ſecured the laſt of the two objects; but it is probable, that with a view to the firſt, in ſome inſtances, a reviſion of the proviſion will be found adviſable.

The impreſſions with which this law has been received by the community have been, upon the whole, ſuch as were to be expected among enlightened and well-diſpoſed citizens, from the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure. The novelty, however, of the tax, in a conſiderable part of the United States, and a miſconception of ſome of its proviſions, have given occaſion, in particular places, to ſome degree of diſcontent. But it is ſatisfactory to know, that this diſpoſition yields to proper explanations and more juſt apprehenſions of the true nature of the law; and I entertain a full confidence that it will, in all, give way to motives which ariſe out of a juſt ſenſe of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumſtances in the law, which, conſiſtently with its main deſign, may be ſo varied as to remove any well-intentioned objections that may happen to exiſt, it will conſiſt with a wiſe moderation to make the proper variations. It is deſirable, on all occaſions, to unite, with a ſteady and firm adherence to conſtitutional and neceſſary acts of government, the fulleſt evidence of a diſpoſition, as far as may be practicable, to conſult the wiſhes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public adminiſtration in the affections of the people.

Purſuant to the authority contained in the ſeveral acts on that ſubject, a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, has been fixed, and announced by proclamation; which diſtrict will comprehend lands on both ſides of the river Potowmac, and the towns of Alexandria and George town. A city has alſo been laid out, agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congreſs: and as there is a proſpect, favoured by the rate of ſales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the neceſſary buildings, there is every expectation of their due progreſs.

The completion of the cenſus of the inhabitants, for which proviſion was made by law, has been duly notified (excepting in one inſtance, in which the return had been informal; and another, in which it has been omitted or miſcarried); and the returns of the officers who were

were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleaſing aſſurance, that the preſent population of the United States borders on four millions of perſons.

It is proper alſo to inform you, that a further loan of two millions and a half of florins has been completed in Holland, the terms of which are ſimilar to thoſe of the one laſt announced, except as to a ſmall reduction of charges. Another, on like terms, for ſix millions of florins, had been ſet on foot, under circumſtances that aſſured immediate completion.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Two treaties which have been proviſionally concluded with the Cherokees, and Six Nations of Indians, will be laid before you, for your conſideration and ratification.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In entering upon the diſcharge of your legiſlative truſt, you muſt anticipate with pleaſure, that many of the difficulties neceſſarily incident to the firſt arrangement of a new government for an extenſive country have been happily ſurmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predeceſſors in co-operation with the other branch of the legiſlature. The important objects which remain to be accompliſhed, will, I am perſuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehenſive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the general weal.

The time limited for receiving ſubſcriptions to the loans propoſed by the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States having expired, ſtatements from the proper department will, as ſoon as poſſible, appriſe you of the exact reſult. Enough, however, is already known, to afford an aſſurance that the views of that act have been ſubſtantially fulfilled. The ſubſcription in the domeſtic debt of the United States has embraced by far the greateſt proportion of that debt; affording, at the ſame time, proof of the general ſatisfaction of the public creditors with the ſyſtem which has been propoſed to their acceptance, and of the ſpirit of accommodation to the convenience of government with which they are actuated. The ſubſcriptions in the debts of the reſpective ſtates, as far as the proviſions the law have permitted, may be ſaid to be yet more general. The part of the debt of the United States which remains unſubſcribed, will naturally engage your further deliberations.

It is particularly pleaſing to me to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been eſtabliſhed promiſe to be adequate to their objects, and may be permitted, if no unforeſeen exigency occurs, to ſuperſede, for the preſent, the neceſſity of any new burdens upon our conſtituents.

An object which will claim your early attention, is a proviſion for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, together with ſuch aſcertained demands upon the treaſury as require to be immediately diſcharged, and ſuch caſualties as may have ariſen in the execution of the public buſineſs, for which no ſpecific appropriation may have yet been made; of all of which, a proper eſtimate will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſhall content myſelf with a general reference to former communications for ſeveral objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto poſtponed any definitive reſolution: their importance will recal them to your attention: and I truſt that the progreſs already made in the moſt arduous arrangements of the government will afford you leiſure to reſume them with advantage.

There are, however, ſome of them of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention. Theſe are the militia, the poſt-office and poſt roads, the mint, weights and meaſures, a proviſion for the ſale of the vacant lands of the United States.

The firſt is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national ſecurity, to the ſatisfaction of the community, or to the preſervation of order. In connection with this, the eſtabliſhment of competent magazines and arſenals, and the fortification of ſuch places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally preſent themſelves to conſideration. The ſafety of the United States, under divine protection, ought to reſt on the baſis of ſyſtematic and ſolid arrangement, expoſed as little as poſſible to the hazards of fortuitous circumſtances.

The importance of the poſt-office and poſt-roads, on a plan ſufficiently liberal and comprehenſive, as they reſpect the expedition, ſafety, and facility of communication, is increaſed by the inſtrumentality in diffuſing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government, which, while it contributes to the ſecurity of the people, ſerves alſo to guard them againſt the effects of miſrepreſentation and miſconception. The eſtabliſhment

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of additional croſs-poſts, eſpecially to ſome of the important points in the weſtern and northern parts of the Union, cannot fail to be of material utility.

The diſorders in the exiſting currency, and eſpecially the ſcarcity of ſmall change, a ſcarcity ſo peculiarly diſtreſſing to the poorer claſſes, ſtrongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the reſolution already entered into concerning the eſtabliſhment of a mint. Meaſures have been taken purſuant to that reſolution for procuring ſome of the moſt neceſſary articles, together with the requiſite apparatus.

An uniformity in the weights and meaſures of the country is among the important objects ſubmitted to you by the conſtitution; and if it can be derived from a ſtandard at once invariable and univerſal, muſt be no leſs honourable to the public councils than conducive to the public convenience.

A proviſion for the ſale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reaſons, by the important conſiderations—that they are pledged as a fund for reimburſing the public debt—that, if timely and judiciouſly applied, they may ſave the neceſſity of burdening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguiſhment of the principal—and that, being free to diſcharge the principal but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be loſt for availing the public of its rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Oct. 25. 1791.

Oct. 28. The preſident communicated to the Congreſs the cenſus of 14 States, and of the South-weſt territory.

	Total.	*Of whom Slaves*
Vermont, -	85,539	- 16
New-hampſhire,	141,885	- 158
Maine,	96,540	- ———
Maſſachuſſets,	378,787	- ———
Rhode Iſland,	68,825	- 948
Connecticut,	237,946	- 2,764
New York,	340,120	- 21,324
New Jerſey,	184,139	- 11,453
Pennſylvania,	434,373	- 3,737
Delaware,	59,094	- 8,887
Maryland,	319,728	- 103,03
Virginia, -	747,610	- 292,627
Kentucky, -	73,677	- 12,430
North-Carolina,	393,751	- 100,572
S. Weſt Territory,	35,691	- 3,417
Total return,	3,680,253	581,643

South Carolina is ſuppoſed to contain above 240,000, from 180,000 to 200,000 free, the remainder ſlaves; North Weſtern Territory above 5,000. When added together, the people of the United States will be nearly 4 millions, of whom 600,000 are ſlaves.

ENGLAND.

Allowances to the non commiſſioned officers and private men of the army.

It is ordered, by the firſt warrant, that from the 25th of December laſt, the ſtoppage of fivepence every four days, to which they were ſubject, ſhall be taken off, and an allowance made to them of bread, eſtimated at ten-pence half-penny per week each man.

This to be given to them both in barracks and quarters—and to all, but men abſent on leave, and to them alſo if detached on duty.

The ſecond warrant ſtates the large ſtoppages made from the pay of the ſoldier for various neceſſaries; and enumerates a number of articles with which the ſoldier is in future to be ſupplied by the Colonel. They are eſtimated at 16s 11½d. per annum. For all theſe articles, except two, valued at 2s. 9d. which are to be ſupplied from the ordnance-ſtores, the colonel is to make an additional charge in clothing of 14s. 2½d. It then enumerates the articles ſtill to be found by the ſoldier out of his pay. They amount to 3l. 5s. 5d. a-year.

That toward this ſum there be firſt applied the 6d. per week, originally ſet apart for ſuch uſe, to *L.* 1 0 0 per ann.
And next the allowance called poundage 0 12 2
After which the remaining - - 1 7 3
will be fully compenſated by the allowance of bread, which, at 10½d. per week, will be 2l. 5s. 6d. a-year. The warrant directs, that the colonel ſhall ſee that each ſoldier has really and truly three ſhillings per week paid him, of which a pound and a half of bread each day ſhall be part.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's office, Jan. 14 1792.

His Majeſty having been moſt graciouſly pleaſed, by his royal warrants bearing date the 4th of this month, to make allowance of bread to foot-ſoldiers in G. Britain, &c general, which before had been granted to thoſe only who were in barracks, and likewiſe to extend this bounty ſtill farther, ſo as to afford them, as well in quarters as in barracks, effectual relief and comfort, provided that their full pay, added to their other allowances,

lowances, as ſpecified in the ſaid warrants be carefully applied for their benefit, and expended on ſuch articles only as are indiſpenſably neceſſary for their uſe. His Majeſty, therefore, ſtrictly enjoins the commanding officers of infantry corps, to take care that the rules and limitations therein preſcribed be inviolably obſerved and adhered to; and particularly to ſee that complete juſtice be done to the ſoldiers, and that the quality of the different kinds of neceſſaries with which they are ſupplied be ſuitable to the prices which are charged for them, conformable to the liſts thereof inſerted in the aforeſaid warrants, copies of which liſts are ſubjoined hereto.

It is his Majeſty's further pleaſure, that every captain or commanding officer of a company, in addition to that œconomy which it is his immediate duty to exerciſe in the proviſion of neceſſaries for his men, ſhall keep a regular account of all ſuch occaſional ſupplies, and of the ſums ſeverally paid for them, taking care that they do not exceed the fixed prices ſpecified in his Majeſty's warrant. This account is to be ſettled once in every two months; and the balance that may be due to any of the men of his company is to be paid into their own hands; on which ſettlement they will ſign the ſaid account, both as a voucher for their captain, and an acknowledgement at the ſame time from themſelves, that all their juſt demands have been ſatisfied. His Majeſty requires the commanding officers of regiments to take all poſſible care that this regulation be ſtrictly and invariably obſerved in their reſpective corps, as they themſelves are to be reſponſible for any neglect or deviation from it: and they are hereby appriſed, that it will make a part of his Majeſty's future inſtructions to his reviewing generals, to pay the moſt ſcrupulous attention to this important object, not only by carefully inſpecting both the regimental books and thoſe of every diſtinct company, but alſo by perſonally examining the ſoldiers themſelves, relative to their reſpective accounts, and to report to his Majeſty any inſtances of negligence or irregularity concerning them which they may meet with, as well as any exceſſes in the quantity, or deficiences in the quality and goodneſs of the neceſſaries furniſhed for the uſe of the men, when compared with the prices allowed to be charged for them.

Uſeleſs ornaments, and ſuperfluous expence in dreſs of every kind, being heavy drawbacks upon their pay, and not ſanctioned either by regulation or neceſſity, are no longer to be admitted; ſo that the ſoldiers, reaping the full benefit of this his Majeſty's moſt gracious bounty towards them, and having no juſt cauſe whatſoever for murmur or complaint, may be enabled to diſcharge their duty, on all occaſions, with alacrity, diligence, and contentment; and be left without any inducement or excuſe for deſertion; a crime in itſelf of the moſt heinous nature, and which hereafter will be puniſhed with the moſt exemplary ſeverity.

It is his Majeſty's further command, that theſe orders, together with the royal warrants above ſpecified, ſhall be communicated to the men, in the preſence of their reſpective officers; and be regularly read to the whole regiment, at the ſame time with the articles of war, once in every two months, as is directed in the 5th art. of the 23d ſect. of the articles of war; care being alſo taken, that they are entered in the regimental book of ſtanding orders, to be referred to, as occaſion may require. By his Majeſty's command,

W. FAWCETT, Adj. Gen.

Liſt of Neceſſaries to be provided for the foot-ſoldier, out of his pay, and allowances, as occaſion may require, in the courſe of the year:

	L.	s.	d.
One pair black gaiters, per year,	0	4	0
Two pair of ſhoes, per year, at 6s. per pair, -	0	12	0
Soling and heelpiecing, per year,	0	4	
One pair of ſtockings, or 2 pair of ſocks,	0	1	6
Two ſhirts, per year, at 5s. 6d. per ſhirt, - -	0	11	0
A foraging cap, per year,	0	1	8
A knapſack at 6s. once in ſix years	0	1	0
Pipe clay and whiting, per year,	0	4	4
A clothes bruſh, at 1s. once in two years, -	0	0	6
Three ſhoe-bruſhes, per year, at 5d. per bruſh, - -	0	1	3
Black ball, per year, -	0	2	0
Worſted mits, per year,	0	0	9
A powdering bag and puff, once every three years, at 1s. 6d.	0	0	6
Two combs, per year, at 6d. each	0	1	0
Greaſe and hair-powder per year	0	3	0
Waſhing, at 4d. per week, per year, - -	0	17	4
Total per year,	3	5	5

List of Neceſſaries to be provided for the foot-ſoldier, every year, gratis.

	s.	d
One pair of black cloth gaiters, per year, - -	4	0
One pair of breeches, beſides the ammunition pair. -	6	6
Altering his clothing, to make it fit him, - -	2	6
One hair leather, -	0	2½
His proportion of expence for watchcoats, per year,	1	0
A worm, turnſcrew, picker, and bruſh, at 1s. 3d. once in five years, per year,	0	3
Emery, brickduſt, and oil, per year, - -	2	6
Total per year,	16	11½

W. FAWCETT, Adj. Gen.

London, Jan. 14. This morning, between one and two o'clock, the painters room, in one of the new buildings which had been added to the Pantheon, to enlarge it ſufficiently for the performance of operas, was diſcovered to be on fire. Before any engines were brought to the ſpot, the fire had got to ſuch a height, that all attempts to ſave the building were in vain. The flames, owing to the ſcenery, oil, paint, and other combuſtible matter in the houſe, were tremendous, and ſo quick in progreſs, that not a ſingle article could be ſaved. It was even with difficulty, that the family of Mr Kempe, the clerk of the houſe, which occupied the apartments adjoining the painter's room, got out of the houſe before the total deſtruction of his furniture was completed. The fire kept burning with great fury for about ten hours, by which time, the roof and part of the walls having fallen in, it was ſo much ſubdued, that all fears for the ſafety of the ſurrounding houſes were quieted. It is very remarkable, that no lives were loſt, nor any perſon hurt during the whole time, though the hurry and confuſion, as may naturally be expected on ſuch an occaſion, was very great. It was a fortunate circumſtance, that the engines, after they did arrive, had a plentiful ſupply of water, otherwiſe it would have been impoſſible to have prevented the flames from ſpreading deva ſtation through that populous neighbourhood. The houſe, it ſeems, was inſured to the full value, or nearly to its amount, ſo that the loſs will fall upon the inſurance-offices.

The Sierra Leona Company's ſhip Harpy, which ſailed from the Downs Jan. 4. had on board the council and other officers of the company, with their wives and families and ſome Engliſh ſettlers, bound directly for the new colony: and it is ſaid, that there are now on their paſſage from Nova Scotia to the ſame place, under the conduct of Lieut. Clarkſon, upwards of 1000 free blacks, who are expected to prove very uſeful ſettlers there. The Harpy is the fourth ſhip already ſailed from London in the company's ſervice. Amongſt other perſons ſent out are ſome experienced managers and overſeers, who are immediately on their arrival to ſet about the cultivation of ſugar, as well as of other articles to which the ſoil and climate may appear favourable.

On Jan. 18. the following daring attempt was made to rob his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in the drawing room, at St James's. Upon the entrance of his Royal Highneſs into the drawing-room, he was ſuddenly obſtructed by a gang of fellows, who, by means of a dreſs coat, had procured admittance. A gentleman of the Prince's retinue cautioned his Highneſs to be on his guard, as the characters of ſome perſons near him ſeemed to be ſuſpicious. Not long after, the Prince felt a violent force pulling him ſuddenly on one ſide, and clapping his hand upon his ſword, found that the guard, or bow, which contains the principal diamonds, had been forcibly broken off, and was hanging by ſo ſlight a hold, that the ſmalleſt repetition of force would have removed it.

The following is a liſt of the Britiſh ſhips cleared out at Peterſburg in 1791.

To London, -	145	
— Hull, -	109	
— Liverpool, -	68	392 Engliſh
— Briſtol, -	16	
— 19 other ports, -	54	
— Leith, -	20	
— Dundee, -	18	
— Glaſgow, -	10	81 Scots
— Grangemouth, -	7	
— Montroſe,	2	
— Other Scots ports,	24	
— Ireland,	37	37 Iriſh
— Jerſey, Gibraltar, &c.	15	15
		525

SCOT-

SCOTLAND.

Liſt of Goods ſhipped at Petersburg for Leith in 1791.

49311 poods iron	5300—Craſh
44821—Clean Hemp	2831—Printed Linen
156—Outſhot ditto	175 pieces Drillings
650—Hemp Codilla	345—Flems
25543—12 head flax	300—Ravenducks
1—Iſinglas	46138 Deals
423—Briſtles	4199 poods old Iron
47478—Tallow	35—Wax
3390—Pot Aſh	744 Horſes mains
622—Glue	163 Oxand Cowhair
4300—Matts	1166—Old Ropes
2479 Arſkeen Broad Diaper	20—Rhubarb
	51—Honey
863—Narrow ditto	1574 Horſe Tails
1486—Narrow Linen	20 dozen Tongues

Wedneſday, Jan 11. James Plunket was executed at Glaſgow. From the tenor of his behaviour ſince his laſt confinement, and from the eſcape which he had formerly made, it was judged neceſſary to keep him in cloſe confinement till a little before two o'clock. It was with the utmoſt reluctance he could be prevailed on to leave the iron-room, from whence he was conducted to the court hall, where the magiſtrates and the Rev. Mr Balfour were attending. After Mr Balfour had done his duty, the priſoner made ſeveral addreſſes to the Magiſtrates and audience, the purpoſe of which chiefly appeared to be for prolonging the time: At laſt the Magiſtrates left the hall, and Plunket was with difficulty perſuaded to go to the ſcaffold; on his way to which the rope was put over his head without his being able to perceive it, it being obvious that he intended to make ſome attempt for his eſcape. On diſcovering that all poſſibility of doing ſo was at an end, he ſeemed to be greatly ſtruck. He remained on the ſcaffold about twenty minutes, a ſmall part of that time was taken up in an addreſs to the ſpectators; and notwithſtanding that his time was exhauſted, and different intimations thereof given him, he would hardly proceed to the fatal ſpot till he was prevailed on by Mr Nielſon. After having aſcended the ſteps he made a ſecond addreſs to the ſpectators, but would not allow the executioner either to ſerve him with ſome drink which he had called for, or to put on the cap; however, on being told that he would be dropped with his face uncovered if he did not comply, he permitted the executioner to do that part of his duty, after which he remained in a praying attitude for about two minutes, when he threw down his handkerchief with ſome apparent reſentment as a ſignal, when the platform immediately dropped.

Before the execution he had privately intimated his intention of rendering the executioner incapable to do his office, and at the ſame time it appeared that he meant to have made an attempt to leap from the ſcaffold. His body was put into the coffin, and lodged in the court-hall; and a few hours afterwards a noiſe having been heard in the hall, the report ſpread that Plunket had revived. On the Magiſtrates enquiring into the matter it was found that the ſuſpicion had been occaſioned by a dog which had been locked up in the hall with the corpſe.

Friday, Jan. 13. John Kerr, from Dunbar, was tried before the High Court of Juſticiary, for wilfully ſetting fire to his houſe at Belhaven, on the 7th day of Auguſt laſt. Informations had been ordered by the Court, principally with regard to an objection which was formerly made as to the relevancy of the indictment, and which reſolved itſelf into this queſtion, viz. Whether by the law of Scotland it was a capital crime for a man to ſet fire to his own houſe? But it became unneceſſary to decide this queſtion, as his Majeſty's Advocate reſtricted the libel to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury unanimouſly found the libel not proven; upon which the pannel was diſmiſſed from the bar.

Jan. 23. At a general meeting of the ſubſcribers, to the Glaſgow Infirmary, held on Thurſday laſt, they unanimouſly agreed to the eſtimates given in by Mr Robert Adam, architect, of the expence of the building, and empowered their committee to enter immediately into a contract with him for executing that work, according to a beautiful plain deſign alſo given by Mr Adam. The ſubſcribers ſome time ago, obtained a gift from the Crown, of the ſcite of the Archbiſhop's caſtle, and adjoining garden, for the erection of this building; and the royal warrant is alſo received at Edinburgh for incorporating the preſent and all future contributors, and eſtabliſhing a perpetual ſucceſſion and management, under the name of *The Glaſgow Royal Infirmary*.

Tueſday, Jan. 24. The Court of Seſſion gave judgement in a cauſe, Lord Daer againſt the freeholders of the county

ty of Wigton. Lord Daer claimed to be put upon the roll of freeholders, to entitle him to elect or be elected a member of parliament. The freeholders oppoſed his claim upon the ground, that his Lordſhip being the eldeſt ſon of a Peer, was not entitled to elect or be elected a member of parliament. Their Lordſhips decided, That a Peer's eldeſt ſon is not entitled to be placed upon the roll of freeholders, and of conſequence can neither elect nor be elected a member of parliament. They alſo found Lord Daer liable in expences of proceſs, &c.

Jan 25. The Court determined a complaint brought againſt the laſt Michaelmas election of Magiſtrates for Stirling, when they found the following duly elected, and intitled to coſts of ſuit from the defenders, viz. Robert Banks, Eſq; Provoſt and High Sheriff; John Sutherland, Robert Young, James Melles, Thomas Wright, bailies and ſheriffs-depute; James Thomſon, jun. dean of guild; James Macfarlane, treaſurer; Robert Banks, jun. Peter Belch, Alex. Chriſtie, John Hill, merchant-counſellors; James Weir, deacon of the weavers and deacon convener; James Brown deacon of the ſkinners; and Alexander Sutherland, deacon of the hammermen.

The following is the liſt of magiſtrates that was complained on, viz. Henry Jaffray, Eſq; Provoſt and High Sheriff; William Anderſon, John Gilchriſt, John Mackillop, Robert Mackillop, bailies and ſheriffs; James Thomſon jun. dean of guild; James Peddie, deacon convener; Alexander Littlejohn, Treaſurer; John Sutherland, Thomas Littlejohn, John Runceman, John Chriſtie, John King, James Douglas, James Stiven, merchant counſellors; Peter Nielſon, deacon of the weavers; Malcolm Macfarlane, deacon of the tailors; John Murdoch deacon of the cordiners; William Bowie, deacon of the fleſhers; Patrick Cunninghame, deacon of the ſkinners; and Henry Bruce, deacon of the bakers.

Monday, Jan. 23. there was a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, who unanimouſly agreed to apply to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to allow the Proprietors to augment their capital ſtock from three hundred thouſand to ſix hundred thouſand pounds Sterling.

A great haddock was lately ſerved up at Mr Stewart's vintner, in the Exchange, Edinburgh, meaſuring 29½ inches in length, 17½ inches over the ſhoulders, and weighing 8¾ lb.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27. 1791. The Rev. Mr Patrick Macvean, miniſter of Kenmore, to Miſs Mary Lockhart, of Ayr.

Jan. 1. 1792. At London, by ſpecial licence, Viſcount Molineux, to the Hon. Miſs Eliſabeth Craven, ſecond daughter of the late Lord Craven.

2. By ſpecial licence, Vice Admiral Hotham, to Miſs Le Craſs, daughter of Edward Le Craſs, Eſq; Extra Commiſſioner of the navy.

7. At St John's, the Hon. William Hay brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miſs Jane Bell, ſecond daughter of the late Matthew Bell, Eſq; Colonel of the Northumberland militia.

13. At Paris, James Cranford, Eſq; of Rotterdam, to Miſs Mary Campbell, ſecond daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms at Preſtonpans.

16. Mr Hugh Smyth Mercer, clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Jean Wilſon of Blackleymill near Paiſley.

19. At Drem, Mr William Spence of Fenton-green, to Miſs Anne Cunningham.

21. Richard Walpole, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Richard Walpole, to Miſs Eliſabeth Hammet, daughter of Sir Benjamin Hammet Bt.

23. At Percieton, Robert Reed, Eſq; of Adamton, to Miſs Barbara Macredie, daughter of William Macredie, Eſq; of Percieton.

30. Mr John Smyth, late of Jamaica, to Miſs Jean Brown, of Glaſgow.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 18. 1791. The conſort of the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, of a Prince, chriſtened under the names of Ferdinand Guſtavus William Frederick.

19. At Bighouſe, county of Sutherland, Mrs Mackay of Bighouſe, of a ſon.

Jan. 1792. At Woodley, near Reading, Mrs Addington, the Lady of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, of a daughter.

4. At Orton, in Huntingdonſhire, Lady Strathaven, of a ſon.

10. At Coll Mrs Maclean of Coll, of a daughter.

10. Mrs Gordon of Buthlaw, of a ſon.

11. At London, the Counteſs of Hillſborough, of a ſon.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. Marjoribanks, of 1ſt foot-guards, of a ſon.

14. Mrs Beatſon of Kilrie, of a daughter.

16. At Paris, the Counteſs of Cholmondeley, of a ſon and heir.

21. At Edinburgh, the lady of Geo. Ram-

Ramſay, Eſq; younger of Barnton, banker, of a daughter.

26. At Woodhall, Mrs Campbell of Shawfield, of a daughter.

30. At Scotſtoun, the Lady of Capt. Mackay of Scotſtoun, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

May 16 1791. Betwixt St Helena and Madras, Daniel Morgan, Eſq; of Weſtfield.

Oct. 24. At Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, in his 25th year, Mr William Miller, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Rev. Mr Thomas Miller, miniſter at Lerwick, Zetland.

Nov. 10. At Grenada, Duncan Forbes, Eſq.

19. At Jamaica, in his 46th year, his Excellency the Rt. Hon. Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, Governor of Jamaica, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, and a Lieutenant Colonel in the army. His Lordſhip, at the coronation of his preſent Majeſty, was one of the ſix Lords, eldeſt ſons of Peers, who ſupported his Majeſty's train. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his only brother, Richard.

Dec. 8. At Logie, near Peterhead, Miſs Margaret Robertſon, eldeſt daughter of Capt. George Robertſon, of the royal navy,

10. At Offenback, a foreigner who had reſided in that city for five or ſix years. During all that period, his myſterious conduct, and the great number of perſons of all conditions and ages, who attended and ſerved him with a kind of religious reverence, had excited public attention. He went by the name of Baron de Frank. He had a guard of two hundred men, in a handſome uniform. The reſt of his ſuit conſiſted of from ſix to ſeven hundred, among whom were ſeveral perſons of diſtinction; and over them all he appeared to exerciſe an unlimited authority. He had always a centinel at the door of his chamber. Both he and his followers made external profeſſion of the Catholic religion, and attended maſs regularly. In other reſpects his manner of living was ſimple and retired. Many marks of Oriental cuſtoms were obſervable in it. He was rarely without money, and maintained at his own expence the greater part of his people. After much inquiry, this ſingular perſonage was diſcovered to be a Poliſh Jew, the chief of a religious ſect, founded in the laſt century, by Sabathai Levi, a pretended Meſſiah, and which ſtill exiſts among the Jews of Poland and Moravia.

18. At Moulins, on his way to the ſouth of France for the recovery of his health, George Anderſon, Eſq; late of Madras.

21. At Genoa, aged 80, Mark Durazzo, Ex-Doge of that republic.

24. At Naples, Colonel Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel of 54th foot, eldeſt ſon of Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouſe, Bt.

25. At Dublin, John Bennet, Eſq; ſecond Juſtice of the court of King's-bench, Ireland.

25. At Kelſo, Mrs Wilſon, wife of Dr Andrew Wilſon, phyſician.

27. Mrs Rachel Ramſay, relict of Mr John Robertſon.

28. Miſs Helen Allardice, daughter of Mr James Allardice, late merchant in Aberdeen.

28. Mr John Ogilvie, convener of the incorporations, Dumfries.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Nevay, daughter of the deceaſed Mr David Nevay, merchant.

30. At his ſeat of Craigiehall, in his 82d year, the Hon. Charles Hope Weir.

30. At the manſe of Largs, the Rev. Mr Gilbert Lang, miniſter of that pariſh.

30. At Shacklewell, near London, Capt. Alexander Hay, late of 7th foot, only ſon of the deceaſed John Hay of Reſtalrig, Eſq;

30. Alexander Silver, Eſq; of Balnagubs.

Lately at Granby Houſe, Briſtol Hotwells, in an advanced age, John Hale, Eſq; of Chudleigh, a rear-admiral in the Britiſh navy.

At Philadelphia, William Bradford, Eſq; author, printer, and ſoldier. During the American war he wrote, printed, and fought. His father and grandfather had been both printers. His rank in the army was that of Colonel. Dr Franklin ſaid of him, that his writing was ſpirited, his preſs correct, and his ſword active.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, between 50 and 60 years of age, Mrs Gregg, a ſingle lady, remarkable for her benevolence to cats, no fewer than 80 being entertained under her hoſpitable roof at the time of her deceaſe, at an allowance of near a guinea per week.

At Cork, aged 108. Mrs Bane Campion.

In the ſuburbs of Tuam, in Ireland, in his 117th year, Thomas Wims. He fought in 1691 at the ſiege of Londonderry, and in different ſkirmiſhes in the laſt and preſent century.

Jan. 1. 1792. At Dundee, Mrs Johnſton of Pitkerro.

1. At Gask, Lawrence Oliphant, Eſq; of Gask.

1. Mrs Auſtin, widow of Capt. Auſtin of Kilſpendie.

1. Mrs Marion Stewart, widow of George Mackenzie, Eſq; of Netherwood.

1. At his ſeat on Turnham-green, Edward Biſhop, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the ſalt-office, &c. He is ſuppoſed to have died worth 150,000 l.

2. At his ſeat at Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, the Moſt Noble Edward Duke of Somerſet, and Baron Seymour, one of the Privy Council. His Grace dying a Bachelor, is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his next brother, the Rt Hon. Lord Webb Seymour.

2. At her houſe in Stratford Place, the Rt Hon. the Dowager Counteſs of Galway.

2. At

2. At Dumbarton, Mr William Oliphant, ſtudent of divinity.

2. Mrs Hunter, wife of David Hunter, Eſq; of Killibing.

2. At Briſtol, the mother of the unfortunate Chatterton.

2. At his lodgings in Jermyn-ſtreet, in his 70th year, Major Baggs, well known and diſtinguiſhed on the turf, and in the annals of gaming. He once won 17,000 l at hazard, by *throwing on* (as it is called) fourteen ſucceſſive mains. He won 6000 l. of Mr O— ſome years ago at Spa, and immediately came to England to get the money from Lord O—, the father of the young man. Terms of accommodation were propoſed by his Lordſhip, in preſence of Mr D— the banker. Lord O— offered him a thouſand guineas, and a note for the remainder at a diſtant period. Baggs wanted the whole to be paid down. Some altercation enſued. Mr D— then obſerved, that he thought his Lordſhip had offered very handſome terms. "Sirrah," ſaid Baggs in a paſſion, "hold your tongue; the laws of commerce you may be acquainted with, but the laws of honour you can know nothing about." He is ſuppoſed to have utterly ruined by play forty perſons. At one time of life he was worth more than 120,000 l. He had fought eleven duels; and was allowed to be very ſkilful with the ſword. He was very generous to people whom he liked; and a certain naval Lord, highly reſpected, when in rather a diſtreſſed ſituation at Paris, ſome years ago, found a never failing reſource in the purſe of the Major. While he lived at Avignon he frequently gave ſplendid ſuppers to the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, and their friends. He went to Naples at the time they did, and got introduced to the King's private parties, of whom he is ſaid to have won 1500 l.

3. At Cheſhunt, Herts, Mr William Davenport, eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. John D. formerly vicar of St Nicholas, in the borough of Leiceſter. He was bred a printer, under the patronage of Dr Johnſton, who put him apprentice to the late William Strahan, Eſq. About ſixteen months ago he ſtood candidate for, and obtained, the legacy of 30 l. a year, bequeathed by the late Mr Bowyer, in truſt, to the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants of the Stationers Company, to be by them paid to the compoſitor beſt ſkilled in the Greek language.

3. Mr William Cooper, ſhipmaſter, Leith.

4. At Dudingſton, in her 82d year, Mrs Agnes Dundas, relict of Gabriel Hamilton, Eſq; of Weſtburn.

5. Mrs Currie, wife of Mr Currie, ſurveyor of window lights, Dumfries.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Kay, wife of Mr James Walker, writer to the ſignet.

7. At Edinburgh, Dr James Deans.

9. At Weymouth, Gabriel Stewart, Eſq paymaſter of the marines.

10. Mrs Mary Irvine, relict of the Rev. Mr Johnſton, miniſter of Boharm.

10. Miſs Margaret Buchanan, daughter of the deceaſed —— Buchanan, Eſq; of Auchmeen.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, wife of Capt. John Lockhart Naſmith of the royal navy.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Edmonſtoune, ſpouſe of Mr John Muir, merchant.

11 At Airdry, James Moncreiff, Eſq; of Sauchop.

13. At Glenbervie, Henry Ivie Nicolſon, Eſq; of Glenbervie.

14. At London, Mr Joſeph Jackſon, a letter founder of diſtinguiſhed eminence. He was apprenticed to Mr Caſlon (ſon to the firſt celebrated founder of that name and father to the preſent). He had a great deſire to learn the method of cutting the punches (which is in general kept profoundly ſecret, his maſter and maſter's father locking themſelves in whenever they were at that branch of the buſineſs). By boring a hole through the wainſcot, he obſerved them at different times ſo as to form ſome idea of the mode in which the whole was performed; and when he had completed a punch to his mind, he preſented it to his maſter, expecting to be rewarded for his ingenuity: but the premium was a hard blow, with a threat that he ſhould be ſent to Bridewell if he again made a ſimilar attempt. A quarrel having ariſen in the foundery about the price of work, young Jackſon and a Mr Cottrell (who had likewiſe been an apprentice) were diſcharged, as the ſuppoſed ringleaders. He entered, in 1759, on board the Minerva frigate, as armourer; and, in May 1761, was removed with Capt Alexander Hood into the ſame ſituation in the Aurora, and proved ſomewhat ſucceſsful, having about 40 l. prize money to receive at the peace of 1763. On his return to London, he worked for ſome time under Mr Cottrell; till, determining to adventure into buſineſs or himſelf, he was encouraged to do ſo by two life-guardſmen, his fellow workmen, who engaged to allow him a ſmall pittance for ſubſiſtence, and to ſupply money to carry on the trade, for two years. In about ſix months, the late worthy printer Mr Bowyer accidentally calling to inſpect ſome of his punches, approved them ſo much, that he promiſed to employ him; adding, "My father was the means of old Mr Caſlon riding in his coach: how do you know but I may be the means of your doing the ſame?" A ſhort time after this, he put out a ſmall ſpecimen of one fount; which his young maſter carrying to the elder Caſlon, who was in the commiſſion of the peace, and had retired to Bethnal-green, with an air of contempt, the good old juſtice treated it

otherwiſe; and deſired his ſon "to take it home, and preſerve it; and whenever he went to cutting again, to look well at it." The preſent Mr Caſlon and he however lived in terms of intimacy. Mr Jackſon acquired conſiderable property.

15. At Edinburgh, Robert Geddes, Eſq; of Torbanehill.

16 At Edinburgh, John Erſkine, Eſq; Advocate.

16. At Edinburgh, Robert Still, merchant.

16. At Kintladwell, in his 21ſt year, Mr Hugh Gordon, eldeſt ſon of John Gordon, Eſq; of Carrol.

16. At Craigie, near Perth, Mr John Ramſay.

16. At London, in his 73d year, Mr John Rivington, bookſeller, one of the court of aſſiſtants of the ſtationers company.

17. At his houſe in Queen's ſquare, Bath, the Rt Rev. George Horne, D.D. Lord Biſhop of Norwich, and formerly Dean of Canterbury.

17. At Edinburgh, Lady Jane Gordon, ſiſter to the late Duke of Gordon.

17. At Elgin, John Duff, Eſq; provoſt of that borough.

17 Mr James Brand of Drumclyre. He has left to the infirmary and hoſpital at Dumfries 100 l. each.

19. At Edinburgh, Thomas Trotter, Eſq; of Mortonhall.

21. At Aughtyfardale, Lanarkſhire, aged 103, Archibald Niſbet gardener, born Sept. 1. 1689. He was gardener there for the laſt 69 years, and retained his faculties entire to the laſt.

22. At Ethie Houſe in the county of Forfar, his Lordſhip's ſeat, George Carnegy, Earl of Northeſk, Lord Roſehill, an admiral of the White. His Lordſhip married Anne, daughter to the Earl of Leven by whom, who died in 1779, he had iſſue David, the late Lord Roſehill, born 1753, and died in France, March 1788; William, the preſent Lord Roſehill, a captain of the navy, who married, Jan. 1789, Miſs Ricketts, daughter of Henry R. Eſq; of Longwood, Hants; Eliſabeth, married in Auguſt 1776, to James Lord Hope, now Earl of Hopetoun.

23 Miſs Lucy Johnſton Lauder, daughter of Mr Colin Lauder, ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

23. At Edinburgh, Miſs Agnes Crawford, daughter of John Crawford, Eſq; late ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

24. At Iſlington, aged 102, Mrs Judith Scott.

24. Miſs Eliſabeth Kennedy, eldeſt daughter of Robert Kennedy, Eſq; of Daljarroch.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Moir, relict of Mr David Taylor, attorney in Exchequer.

27. At Bath, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Joſeph Ewart, Eſq; late his Britannic Majeſty's plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin. He was a native of Dumfries, and the eldeſt ſon of the Clergyman of Troqueer, in that neighbourhood. Mr Ewart owed his riſe to his late elevated ſtation by a ſingular inſtance of good fortune. Being accidentally at Berlin, he became acquainted with Lord Dalrymple, the then miniſter at that court. Finding Mr Ewart extremely intelligent, his Lordſhip got him appointed ſecretary of legation. It was during this period that he inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of Count Hertzberg, the miniſter of Pruſſia, whoſe niece he afterwards married, and by that means was appointed his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter, on the reſignation of Lord Dalrymple.

28. At London, Lady Gordon, widow of Sir John James Gordon, Bt, of Park, who was killed at the ſiege of Balleen, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

28. At Edinburgh, Lady Dunbar, relict of Sir James Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt.

28. At Edinburgh, Miſs Joan Sivright, daughter of the deceaſed John Sivright, Eſq; of South-houſe.

29. Mr Gilbert Shearer, merchant in Glaſgow.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, Jan. 7. to appoint the Hon. Henry Wellſey to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

24. to appoint John Wentworth, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, in the room of John Parr, Eſq; deceaſed.

Queen's Palace, Jan. 7. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Keate, Eſq; to be ſurgeon to her Majeſty, in room of Pennel Hawkins, Eſq; deceaſed.

alſo Mr Frederick Biſchoff to be Oculiſt.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 13. David Dundas, Eſq; of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, is appointed one of the Serjeant Surgeons in ordinary to his Majeſty, in the room of Pennel Hawkins, Eſq; deceaſed.

War-office, Jan. 14.

2d life-guards: Supernumerary Major Charles Barton to be Major, by purchaſe, vice John Lenon, who retires. Capt. John William Commerell to be Supernumerary Major, vice Charles Barton. Lieut. William Manſell to be Captain, vice John William Commerell. Corn. and Sub-Lieut. Michael Impey to be Lieutenant, vice William Manſell. Corn. Robert Beresford from 4th dragoons, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Michael Impey.

Garriſons. The Hon. Charles Hamilton, late Major of the King's regiment of dragoon-guards, to be Governor and Captain of Blackneſs Caſtle, vice the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, deceaſed.

Com-

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated Dec. 16. 1791.

Lt-Gen. George Warde to be Commander in Chief.

George Hewitt, Lieutenant-Colonel of 43d foot, to be Adjutant-General.

51ſt foot: Capt. William Fitch, from 58th foot, to be Major, vice Knollis, reſigned. Dated Nov. 30.

55th foot: Maj.-Gen. Loftus Anthony Tottenham to be Colonel, vice Grant, removed to 11th foot. Dated Nov. 9.

From other Papers.

The Duke of Buccleugh has preſented Mr James Aikle to the church of Caſtleton, Langholm preſbytery.

Jan. 4. 1792. The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, on the reſignation of Mr Thomas Young, who for many years taught one of the eſtabliſhed Engliſh ſchools, appointed John Leechman teacher to be his ſucceſſor.

John Shaw Stewart, Eſq; has preſented Mr Robert Steele, preacher, to be miniſter of the Old Church of Greenock.

Hugh Montgomery, Eſq; of Coilsfield, has preſented Mr Stephen Rowland, preacher at Irvine, to the church of Largs, in the preſbytery of Irvine.

The Duke of Hamilton has preſented Mr John Morton, preacher, to the church of Borrowſtounneſs, in the preſbytery of Linlithgow, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Baillie.

BANKRUPTS.

Dec. 31. 1791. William Sommerville, wright in Glaſgow

Jan. 3. 1792. William Boyd, merchant in Glaſgow.

5. Joſeph Rogers ſenior, Thomas Rogers, and Joſeph Rogers junior, cotton-manufacturers, and dealers in cotton-yarn in Glaſgow and Gorbals, under the firm of Joſeph Rogers and ſons, both as individuals, and as partners of ſaid company.

6. Robert Thomas, merchant and cattle-dealer at Upper Frierton.

6. William Mitchell, vintner in Wigton.

Kerr and Aitken, merchants in Falkirk, and William Kerr and Thomas Aitken, as individuals.

8. John Ferrier & Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

10. Robert Reid, farmer and corn-dealer in Kinneil Mains.

16. Thomas Gibbons or Macgibbons, dyer and merchant in Grahamſton of Glaſgow.

25. Alexander Sinclair, merchant in Elgin.

25. John Wood, grocer and ſpirit-dealer in Glaſgow.

James Williamſon, merchant in Eaſt Mains of Roſlie.

26. John Yule, merchant or manufacturer in Anderſton, near Glaſgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Jan. 27.

Wheat, 20s. 9d. Barley, 19s. 6d. Oa[ts] 13s. 6d. Peaſe, 12s. 6d. Beans, 2[0]s.

Edinburgh, Jan. 31. Oat-meal, 1s. Bea[n]-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for January.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	34	46	80
Weſt-kirk, -	28	37	65
Canongate, -	15	21	36
Calton, - -	23	32	55
Total, -	100	136	236

AGE.			
Between	Under	2	75
	2 &	5	35
	5 &	10	12
	10 &	20	6
	20 &	30	10
	30 &	40	12
	40 &	50	18
	50 &	60	24
	60 &	70	21
	70 &	80	14
	80 &	90	8
	90 &	100	1
			236

Increaſed 13

DISEASES, &c.	
Aged	— —
Aſthma	— —
Bowelhive	— —
Bruiſed	— —
Childbed	— —
Chincough	— —
Cold	— — —
Conſumption	—
Croop	— — —
Fever	— —
Killed by a fall	—
Meaſles	— —
Mortification	—
Palſy	— — —
Smallpox	— —
Stillborn	— —
Suddenly	— —
Teething	— —

PRICES OF STOCKS, January 14.

Bank Stock, 202¾.
3 per cent. red. 90¼ a 90.
3 per cent. conſ. ſhut, 89⅝ a ½ ex. div.
4 per cent. 102⅞ a ⅝.
5 per cent ſhut, 115⅞ a 116.
Long Ann. 26¼.
Short Ann. 12⅞ a 15-16ths.
India Stock, ſhut, 187¼ op.
India Bonds, 87 s. a 88 s. pr.
India Ann. 85¼.
Exchequer Bills, 18s.
New Navy Bills, par.
Engliſh tickets, 17l. 5 s. a 6 s.

Jan. 31.

Bank Stock, 207¼.
3 per cent. red. 92⅝ a ¾.
3 per cent. conſ. 92¾ ex. div.
4 per cent. 103¾ a ⅞.
5 per cent. 116¾ a ⅞.
Long Ann. 26 11-16ths.
Short Ann. 13 1 16th.
India Stock, 189¾ ex div.
India Bonds, 98 s. a 96 s. pr.
New Navy Bills, ⅛ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 17l. 8 s. 6d. a 12s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1792.

CONTENTS.

Mr Kemp's Tour to the HIGHLANDS, &c. 53.

On the moſt efficacious method of preventing INCROACHMENTS by the SEA 58.

CARD by Lord BUCHAN 60.

PARLIAMENT. Addreſs, &c. on the marriage of the D. of York 61. Army and ſeamen voted ib. Supply and ways and means 61, 62. Taxes to be taken off 62. On the Ruſſian armament 64.

IMPRISONMENT of the LEARNED 68.

NEW BOOKS. Lempriere's tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, &c. 69. Catalogue 73.

POETRY. Prologue and Epilogue to the Road to Ruin 74. Ode on the neceſſity of ſolitary confinement in gaols 75. Sonnet to Charity 76.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Turky. Preliminaries of peace with Ruſſia 76.

— Sweden. Diet meets at Geſle 76

— France. Proceedings of the National Aſſembly 77.—83.

— Eaſt Indies. Letters from Lord Cornwallis giving the accounts of the operations of the army againſt Tippoo 83.

— England. Treaty with the K. of Pruſſia on the marriage of the D. of York 96. A large tithe 98. Earnings of criminals in Oxford jail ib. Verdicts againſt the Earl of Barrymore ib. Verdict againſt Gen. Gunning for 5000 l ib. Verdict given for recovering money paid on lottery-inſuring 99. Claims for damages ſuſtained in the late riots at Birmingham, &c. ib.

— Scotland. Sons of the clergy obtain a royal charter 99. J. Cumming baniſhed ib. R. Mann fugitate ib. Meeting of the ſociety for the encouragement of Britiſh wool ib Premium paid A. Wright of Paiſley for cultivating the ſilk worm 100.

LISTS. Marriages and Births 100 Deaths 101. Preferments 103. Prices of Grain, meal, &c. 104.

Account of the Rev. Mr KEMP's Tour to the Highlands and Hebrides in Summer 1791. Publiſhed by the Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.

THE remote weſtern Highlands and iſlands, of all the countries of Scotland, were the leaſt known to the Society, and of all thoſe to which their attention is called by their patents, had leaſt experienced the benefit of their inſtitution. It was reſolved that Mr Kemp, the ſecretary, ſhould viſit theſe diſtant and widely extended diſtricts; enquire into the ſtate of religion, literature, and induſtry, among their inhabitants, and report to the Society ſuch plans as ſhould appear moſt likely to promote their improvement. A general outline of a tour for this purpoſe was agreed upon by the directors in concert with the ſecretary; and he was inſtructed to begin his journey as ſoon after the anniverſary meeting in June as poſſible.

On account of the extent, variety, and difficulty of the navigation which this tour involved, it was judged abſolutely neceſſary that a veſſel ſhould be provided or obtained to attend him during the courſe of it. To have hired one of a competent ſize would have been attended with great expence; beſides that ſcarcely any one could have been got for hire ſo well adapted to the purpoſe as one

one of the revenue-cutters in the ſervice of government.

From the well known liberality of the board of cuſtoms, in promoting all objects of public utility, and from the private information of one of its reſpectable members, the ſociety were led to hope, that an application to them for one of the yachts under their immediate direction, would not fail of ſucceſs. The preſident having accordingly applied in the name of the Society to the Board, a moſt polite anſwer was received; and the *Prince of Wales* brig, commanded by Captain John Campbell, was ordered to be in readineſs at Oban by the 15th of June, to take on board the ſecretary, and proceed with him during the whole of his tour. And here the directors think it nothing more than juſtice to mention, that in this veſſel the ſecretary found moſt excellent accommodation; a careful obliging commander, ſober, attentive, and diligent officers and ſeamen: of all of whom, every one was more ready than another to oblige him, and to forward the objects of his miſſion.

The ſecretary having ſet out from Edinburgh in the middle of June, proceeded by the way of Glaſgow, Dumbarton, and Inverary, to Oban; viſiting ſuch of the Society's ſchools as lay immediately on his road, but not diverted by any that lay remote from it, from the great objects of this ſummer's tour, viz. the diſtant weſtern iſlands and remoter iſlands of the Hebrides.

Having gone aboard the yacht at Oban, he proceeded through the ſound of Mull to Tobermory, one of the new-eſtabliſhed villages of the Britiſh Society, where their operations are going on with ſpirit, and already make a reſpectable appearance; viſited the weſtern parts of the iſland of Mull, where he had not been during the courſe of his former tour; failed up Loch Sunart, an arm of the ſea, ſtretching 25 miles into the main land on the oppoſite coaſt, to Strontian, a ſtation where the Society have long had a ſchool eſtabliſhed, went round the point of Ardnamurchan, a promontory ſtretching far into the weſtern ocean, beat by an almoſt perpetually turbulent ſea; and ſailed along the coaſts of Moydart, Arifag, and Moror, inhabited chiefly by Roman Catholics, though now, in conſequence of the progreſs of ſheep-farming, their numbers are greatly diminiſhed by emigration.

On this extenſive coaſt the Society have only one ſchool eſtabliſhed, and even that is in a languiſhing ſtate. He proceeded to the iſland of Egg, the chief of four ſmall iſles, of which the pariſh of that name conſiſts; and, accompanied by the miniſter, ſailed to a harbour in Slate, the ſouthermoſt pariſh of the vaſt iſland of Sky: having traverſed a conſiderable part of that pariſh, he croſſed over to the coaſt of *Knoidart*, and viſited a ſchool of the Society there: Proceeded to *Glenelg*, where he had the pleaſure to meet the ſynod of the bounds, though, on account of the ſingular violence and long continuance of a ſtorm at the time, few, comparatively, of the clergy had been able to aſſemble. From them who did meet in the ſynod, both collectively and individually, he experienced much attention, and received much information. From Glenelg, accompanied by ſome of the miniſters, the Secretary travelled, ſometimes by water, and ſometimes on horſeback or on foot, through the pariſhes of Kintail, Lochalſh, Lochcarron, and Applecroſs. From thence to the iſlands of Scalpa and Raaſa;—back to Sky; traverſed Diurnſh, Braccadale, Suizort, Kilmuir, and Portree, extenſive pariſhes in that great iſland;—a part of his tour which, from the badneſs of the greater part of the roads, and the almoſt inceſſant rain of that watery climate, was attended with no ſmall fatigue.

From Sky he ſailed to Lochbroom; viſited ſeveral ſchools of the Society in that country; and among the reſt, one eſtabliſhed at Ullapool, the firſt and moſt favoured ſettlement of the Britiſh Society: and where, in conſequence of the requeſt of that Society, the directors have eſtabliſhed a ſchool-maſter, who is at the ſame time an ordained miniſter, and officiates every Sunday to a numerous congregation, by whom his uſefulneſs is felt and acknowledged.

From Ullapool the Secretary ſailed to Stornoway, a populous and thriving village in the Iſland of Lewis, the property of Humberſton M'Kenzie of Seaforth, Eſq. There, in concert with the proprietor, (who diſcovered a moſt laudable zeal for the object), the miniſters of the four extenſive pariſhes into which this great iſland is divided, together with ſome intelligent and reſpectable people of Stornoway, ſome plans were deviſed for promoting the much-needed improvement of the inhabitants, in religion, literature,

rature, and induſtry, and put into a fair train for being carried into execution.

From Stornoway he ſailed by the coaſt of Harris, to North Uiſt, and Barra, travelled on horſeback through North Uiſt, and over the ſtrands at low water, to Benbecula and South Uiſt; croſſed over to Barra; ſailed to the iſlands of Cana, Rum, Coll, Tiree; and returning by the Sound of Mull, and paſſing the iſlands adjoining to the coaſt of Argyleſhire, which he had viſited on a former tour, went to thoſe of Jura and Iſla; in the laſt mentioned of which the exertions and ſucceſs of that indefatigable and ſagacious improver, Mr Campbell of Shawfield, affected his mind with equal pleaſure and ſurpriſe. From Iſla he ſailed round the Mull of Kintyre to Campbelltown, and returned by Arran and Bute to Greenock and Glaſgow, after an abſence of three months and ſome days.

During the courſe of this various and extenſive tour, the Secretary experienced every where, from the gentlemen and clergy, the greateſt perſonal attention, and that hoſpitality for which they have been always and juſtly celebrated. Among thoſe whom, on this account, he mentioned with reſpect and gratitude in his journal, are Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Suinart, Bart. Mr M'Kenzie of Applecroſs, Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, Mr Mackenzie of Seaforth, Mr M'Donald of Baſidale, Mr M'Lean of Coll, and Mr Campbell of Shawfield; Mr Maxwell, factor for the Duke of Argyll in Mull, Mr Campbell, his Grace's chamberlain in the iſland of Tiree, and Mr M'Donald of Liondale in Sky. To all his brethren of the clergy without exception, with whom he had acceſs to meet, he acknowledged his obligations for their attention and civilities: The perſonal attendance and fatigue to which they ſubmitted in the forwarding his progreſs, and the objects of his miſſion, render a particular tribute of thanks due to Mr M'Iver of Glenelg, Mr M'Queen of Applecroſs, Mr M'Leod of Harris, and Mr Edmund M'Queen of North Uiſt. Nor was he unmindful of what he owed to ſome of the clergy of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion for their perſonal civilities, and what he ſtill more highly valued, the liberality of ſpirit and zeal with which they entered into, and forwarded the objects of his miſſion, particularly by exhorting and uſing their influence with their people to ſend their children to the ſchools of the Society, to be inſtructed in literature, and in thoſe great principles of religion in which all ſects among Chriſtians are united. It was a ſight, he is perſuaded, not common —a Proteſtant miniſter, commiſſioned by the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, attended in his progreſs by Roman Catholic prieſts, and they zealouſly joining with him in common efforts, to promote the reading of the ſcriptures among the youth of their own community. For his introduction to them, and their favourable impreſſions of his views, he acknowledged his obligations to the candid and fair repreſentations of a worthy and reſpectable perſon among the ſuperior order of the clergy of that perſuaſion in Scotland.—Names in this part of the detail, prudence ſuggeſts, it may be proper to omit.

To ſeveral of the above-named great proprietors, the Secretary was indebted, not merely for hoſpitality and perſonal attentions, but for the zeal with which they entered into the views, and the liberality which they exerciſed in promoting the object of his miſſion, on their extenſive eſtates. Among theſe, Seaforth, Macleod, and Shawfield, are to be numbered with particular reſpect. The Duke of Argyll, though his want of health at the time deprived the Secretary of the honour of waiting upon him in perſon; yet, with the wonted and well-known benevolence of his character, furniſhed his men of buſineſs with the ampleſt inſtructions to promote the objects of the Secretary's commiſſion, in different parts of his immenſe eſtate;—inſtructions with which, in the ſpirit that dictated them, they are ſtudying to comply.

The Secretary's journal concludes with ſome general obſervations, and the following propoſitions towards the formation of a plan for the diſpoſal of the newly-acquired, and great acceſſion to the Society's ſtock.

The *firſt* is, That "the ſalaries of the ſchoolmaſters upon their eſtabliſhment be augmented." The fall of the value of money, ſince many of theſe ſalaries were firſt granted, the conſequent riſe in the price of all the neceſſaries of life, renders this a meaſure of indiſpenſable neceſſity.

The *ſecond* is, "The printing of a new edition of the Gaelic Bible," in a more convenient and cheaper form than the preſent, which conſiſts of four octavo

one of the revenue-cutters in the ſervice of government.

From the well known liberality of the board of cuſtoms, in promoting all objects of public utility, and from the private information of one of its reſpectable members, the ſociety were led to hope, that an application to them for one of the yachts under their immediate direction, would not fail of ſucceſs. The preſident having accordingly applied in the name of the Society to the Board, a moſt polite anſwer was received; and the *Prince of Wales* brig, commanded by Captain John Campbell, was ordered to be in readineſs at Oban by the 15th of June, to take on board the ſecretary, and proceed with him during the whole of his tour. And here the directors think it nothing more than juſtice to mention, that in this veſſel the ſecretary found moſt excellent accommodation; a careful obliging commander, ſober, attentive, and diligent officers and ſeamen: of all of whom, every one was more ready than another to oblige him, and to forward the objects of his miſſion.

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On this extenſive coaſt the Society have only one ſchool eſtabliſhed, and even that is in a languiſhing ſtate. He proceeded to the iſland of Egg, the chief of four ſmall iſles, of which the pariſh of that name conſiſts; and, accompanied by the miniſter, ſailed to a harbour in Slate, the ſouthermoſt pariſh of the vaſt iſland of Sky: having traverſed a conſiderable part of that pariſh, he croſſed over to the coaſt of *Knoidart*, and viſited a ſchool of the Society there: Proceeded to *Glenelg*, where he had the pleaſure to meet the ſynod of the bounds, though, on account of the ſingular violence and long continuance of a ſtorm at the time, few, comparatively, of the clergy had been able to aſſemble. From them who did meet in the ſynod, both collectively and individually, he experienced much attention, and received much information. From Glenelg, accompanied by ſome of the miniſters, the Secretary travelled, ſometimes by water, and ſometimes on horſeback or on foot, through the pariſhes of Kintail, Lochalſh, Lochearron, and Applecroſs. From thence to the iſlands of Scalpa and Raaſa;—back to Sky; traverſed Diurnish, Braceadale, Suizort, Kilmuir, and Portree, extenſive pariſhes in that great iſland;—a part of his tour which, from the badneſs of the greater part of the roads, and the almoſt inceſſant rain of that watery climate, was attended with no ſmall fatigue.

From Sky he ſailed to Lochbroom; viſited ſeveral ſchools of the Society in that country; and among the reſt, one eſtabliſhed at Ullapool, the firſt and moſt favoured ſettlement of the Britiſh Society; and where, in conſequence of the requeſt of that Society, the directors have eſtabliſhed a ſchool-maſter, who is at the ſame time an ordained miniſter, and officiates every Sunday to a numerous congregation, by whom his uſefulneſs is felt and acknowledged.

From Ullapool the Secretary ſailed to Stornoway, a populous and thriving village in the Iſland of Lewis, the property of Humberſton M'Kenzie of Seaforth, Eſq. There, in concert with the proprietor, (who diſcovered a moſt laudable zeal for the object), the miniſters of the four extenſive pariſhes into which this great iſland is divided, together with ſome intelligent and reſpectable people of Stornoway, ſome plans were deviſed for promoting the much-needed improvement of the inhabitants, in religion, literature,

rature, and induſtry, and put into a fair train for being carried into execution.

From Stornoway he ſailed by the coaſt of Harris, to North Uiſt, and Barra, travelled on horſeback through North Uiſt, and over the ſtrands at low water, to Benbecula and South Uiſt; croſſed over to Barra; ſailed to the iſlands of Cana, Rum, Coll, Tiree; and returning by the Sound of Mull, and paſſing the iſlands adjoining to the coaſt of Argyleſhire, which he had viſited on a former tour, went to thoſe of Jura and Iſla; in the laſt mentioned of which the exertions and ſucceſs of that indefatigable and ſagacious improver, Mr Campbell of Shawfield, affected his mind with equal pleaſure and ſurpriſe. From Iſla he ſailed round the Mull of Kintyre to Campbeltown, and returned by Arran and Bute to Greenock and Glaſgow, after an abſence of three months and ſome days.

During the courſe of this various and extenſive tour, the Secretary experienced every where, from the gentlemen and clergy, the greateſt perſonal attention, and that hoſpitality for which they have been always and juſtly celebrated. Among thoſe whom, on this account, he mentioned with reſpect and gratitude in his journal, are Sir James Riddell of Ardnamurchan and Stuart, Bart. Mr M'Kenzie of Applecroſs, Colonel M'Leod of M'Leod, Mr Mackenzie of Seaforth, Mr M'Donald of Baſſdale, Mr M'Lean of Coll, and Mr Campbell of Shawfield; Mr Maxwell, factor for the Duke of Argyll in Mull, Mr Campbell, his Grace's chamberlain in the iſland of Tiree, and Mr M'Donald of Liondale in Sky. To all his brethren of the clergy without exception, with whom he had acceſs to meet, he acknowledged his obligations for their attention and civilities: The perſonal attendance and fatigue to which they ſubmitted in the forwarding his progreſs, and the objects of his miſſion, render a particular tribute of thanks due to Mr M'Iver of Glenelg, Mr M'Queen of Applecroſs, Mr M'Leod of Harris, and Mr Edmund M'Queen of North Uiſt. Nor was he unmindful of what he owed to ſome of the clergy of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion for their perſonal civilities, and what he ſtill more highly valued, the liberality of ſpirit and zeal with which they entered into, and forwarded the objects of his miſſion, particularly by exhorting and uſing their influence with their people to ſend their children to the ſchools of the Society, to be inſtructed in literature, and in thoſe great principles of religion in which all ſects among Chriſtians are united. It was a ſight, he is perſuaded, not common —a Proteſtant miniſter, commiſſioned by the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, attended in his progreſs by Roman Catholic prieſts, and they zealouſly joining with him in common efforts, to promote the reading of the ſcriptures among the youth of their own community. For his introduction to them, and their favourable impreſſions of his views, he acknowledged his obligations to the candid and fair repreſentations of a worthy and reſpectable perſon among the inferior order of the clergy of that perſuaſion in Scotland.—Names in this part of the detail, prudence ſuggeſts, it may be proper to omit.

To ſeveral of the above named great proprietors, the Secretary was indebted, not merely for hoſpitality and perſonal attentions, but for the zeal with which they entered into the views, and the liberality which they exerciſed in promoting the object of his miſſion, on their extenſive eſtates. Among theſe, Seaforth, Macleod, and Shawfield, are to be numbered with particular reſpect. The Duke of Argyll, though his want of health at the time deprived the Secretary of the honour of waiting upon him in perſon; yet, with the wonted and well-known benevolence of his character, furniſhed his men of buſineſs with the ampleſt inſtructions to promote the objects of the Secretary's commiſſion, in different parts of his immenſe eſtate;—inſtructions with which, in the ſpirit that dictated them, they are ſtudying to comply.

The Secretary's journal concludes with ſome general obſervations, and the following propoſitions towards the formation of a plan for the diſpoſal of the newly-acquired, and great acceſſion to the Society's ſtock.

The *firſt* is, That "the ſalaries of the ſchoolmaſters upon their eſtabliſhment be augmented." The fall of the value of money, ſince many of theſe ſalaries were firſt granted, the conſequent riſe in the price of all the neceſſaries of life, renders this a meaſure of indiſpenſable neceſſity.

The *ſecond* is, "The printing of a new edition of the Gaelic Bible," in a more convenient and cheaper form than the preſent, which conſiſts of four octavo

volumes, and is consequently too bulky to answer the purposes of those for whom it is chiefly intended.

The *third* is, "the establishment of a variety of new schools for literature and the English language, and the principles of religion."

The *fourth*, "The giving encouragement to various branches of useful industry and manufacture, which may be introduced into the Highlands and Islands." To this object the attention of the Society is naturally directed by the terms and spirit of their second patent, and to this they are specially bound by the express conditions of Lord Vanvryhouven's legacy of 20,000 l.

The *fifth*, "The establishment of missionary ministers in parts of the country where they are peculiarly wanted, but to which the funds of the committee on the royal bounty," especially in their present situation, do not permit them to send ministers.

The *sixth*, and the only other proposition for the employment of their additional funds which the secretary takes the liberty to mention, is "a provision to be made for training up some young men, having the Gaelic language, for the ministry in the Highlands and Islands."

In illustration of the first proposition, the following remarks are subjoined in a note:

The necessity of this measure is particularly urgent in many of the western coasts and islands, where the extreme poverty of the inhabitants renders them unable, and their own ignorance averse, to bestow even a trifle for the education of their children. In many instances during his last tour, the secretary, in order to induce parents to send their children to school, was obliged to promise them a total exemption from fees of every sort, besides furnishing them with books.

In these countries the price of meal is always higher than upon the east coast, and in the low countries of Scotland. This last summer it was, on an average, at least 18s. per boll. The difficulty of transporting it to the interior parts of countries where there are no roads, greatly enhances the price to schoolmasters, who have no servants or horses of their own. The secretary found some who had paid no less than 25 s. per boll for it, when laid down at their houses. In not a few cases during the course of last summer, they could not, for weeks together, obtain it at any price. It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless an undoubted fact, that in the months of June and July last, there was not an ounce of meal to be obtained for money by the people of some extensive districts and islands—their potatoes were exhausted, and they were reduced to the necessity of living wholly upon fish and milk. Cockles and other shell-fish were often their chief support. How much, in such circumstances, is a man to be pitied, who has to maintain himself and a family upon a salary of 10l. or 12l.!

The following remarks occur in a note on the fourth proposition:

A variety of causes have contributed to produce that rage for emigration to America, which now obtains in many parts of the Highlands and Islands. Among these are to be numbered, it is true, the causes commonly assigned, *viz.* the dispeopling in great measure, of large tracts of country, in order to make room for sheep;—the conversion of small into great farms, to the exclusion of the inferior order of tenants;—the prejudice, almost invincible, which many Highland proprietors entertain against granting any leases, or leases of a sufficient length to encourage the tenants to improve their farms;—the eagerness with which some landholders raise their rents, while they furnish neither the *means* nor instruction as to the *manner* by which the tenants may be enabled to pay them; the non-residence of the proprietors, and their total want of tenderness for, or attention to their people, in consequence of which the ancient confidence and affection subsisting between chiefs and their clans are *greatly* weakened, in some parts of the country *totally* annihilated. Add to these, the claims of affection and kindred, vehemently urged, by those who have already emigrated, on their friends and neighbours at home, to induce them to follow their example: and the flattering, perhaps insidious, representations of agents, employed by purchasers of land in America to engage settlers to remove to their estates—add likewise, the contagion of example, and the infectious spirit of wandering, which often, without reason from the immediate pressure of grievances felt, seizes upon a body of people; and you have a list of the commonly-assigned, and in part true causes of emigration. At the same time, an attentive and general observation of the present

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